THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

L. XLV.] TUESDAY, 4 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9383.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* ommander, Expected Daily, and will e immediate despatch. Has superior ac-mmodations for passengers, and carries a geon: For passage apply to *Messrs. Gregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, h April, 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered p SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 ons, register; has excellent accommodation or passengers, and a surgeon attached. A reat portion of her cargo being engaged, will positively sail on the 20th instant. For reight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to *Captain Wake* at their ffice.—Bombay 3rd April, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. —The fast sailing Ship "*Barbara*", Captain *Beazley*, of about 500 tons burthen, has good accommodations for Passengers nd carries a Surgeon, has one Cabin disen-gaged and she will be positively dispatched n the 6th proximo. Apply to the Com-mander at Messrs. *Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.*—Bombay, 28th March, 1837.

FOR BOURBON, TOUCHINGAT COCHIN, LA "NOVARIN" *Captain* B. Guerin, will be dispatched in a few days, has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, for passge apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co,—Nesbit lane, 4th April, 1837.

FOR MOCAO, the fine barque *Tranquilidade*, of 300 tons bur-hen, Capiain F, J. Morquis, will be dis-patched about the middle of May, for freight r passage apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES AND o.—Nesbit lane, 4th April 1837.

N. B. The opium landed at Macao, free f import duties, and deposited in the Go-ernment godowns, subject to the rent of 4 ollors per chest only provided it is export-d to Lintin, or any other place, within six onths, and on the same being sold at Ma-ao, an additional six dollors per chest, will e charged. The Macao Government are esponsible for the safety of the opium, dur-ng the time it remains in their godowns.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Sailing 10th instant. The EUCLES, Captain *Smith*; For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, th April 1837

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
ombay, 4th April, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVER-POOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months r 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Lead-nhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEX-NDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy ttention in regard to the clearing and for-warding of their baggage; engaging fur-nished apartments in town to prevent the xpense of resorting to Lotels; procuring mmediate return engagements for native ervants, and in all other matters conse-uent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India nd Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leaden-all street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Messrs. FRITH and Co. will sell, by public auction, on hursday next the 6th April, at Eden Hall," lazagon, a variety of Furniture and Pro-erty, belonging to Colonel SULLIVAN, onsisting of handsome Chandeliers, Lamps nd Wallshades, Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Bedroom and Dressing Room Furniture &c. The property is now on view.—Nesbet Lane, 4th April 1837.

NOTICE.—Two active Carriage Horses, brought by the Commander in chief from e Cape to be disposed of Price 450 Rupees ach. To be seen at the stable Holly Lodge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Narayen Cassinath Sett*, Anjeerlaker Silver mith, has contracted with *Ramchunder agoonath Wassoodew*, Weaver to sell his elling House, situated to the line of Co-ajee Patell's Tank.—if any person or per-s have any claim by way of mortgage or eritance, they are hereby requested to ke known the same to the said purcha-, near the Punchmooka Marootee's with-fourteen days from the date hereof, erwise he, she or they will be precluded erefrom.—Dated April 3d. 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—With reference to the Meeting held on the 23d ultimo, I now publish for general information an Abstract Statement of the Funds, which were made over to me on the 1st instant, by H. J Leighton, Esquire, the late Secretary.

Balance in Union Bank,....Co's. Rs.	158937	13	11
In Government Securities, viz.			
4 per Cent. Paper, Siccas 37200 or Co.'s	39680	0	0
5 per Cent... ,,.... ,, 19000 ,, ..,,	20266	10	8
Total Co.'s Rupees	218884	8	7

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
Secy. Bengal Provident Society.
Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In the Cash Balance, Government Paper, Estimated Value of Landed Property, &c. the different Classes are interested as under, viz.

	Estimated value of Landed Property Co's Rs.	Company's Paper Sicca Rupees	or Company's Rupees.	Cash in Union Bank.	Estimated further Dividends from Palmer and Co.'s Rs. Estate.	Total Funds of each Class Co.'s Rs.	Shares in Force.
1st Class	0	0	0	19037	703	19740	789
2d ,,	0	0	0	3039	114	3153	210
3d ,,	0	0	0	15259	398	15737	117
4th ,,	0	0	0	11041	227	11268	114
5th ,,	0	0	0	3491	141	3632	65
6th ,,	0	0	0	22487	411	22898	148
7th ,,	15000	0	0	27855	215	43070	136
8th ,,	0	1000	1066	942	133	2141	76
9th ,,	0	6000	6400	2573	196	9169	62
10th ,,	15000	13000	13866	23469	313	52648	105
11th ,,	0	5000	5333	21362	113	26808	66
12th ,,	0	0	0	360	71	431	65
13th ,,	0	19000	20266	3355	21	23642	68
14th ,,	0	2000	2133	2098	362	4593	74
15th ,,	0	8900	9493	1196	0	10689	31
16th ,,	0	1300	1386	178	0	1564	7
Suspense Account.	0	0	0	1189	0	1189	0
	30000	56200	59943	158931	3518	252592	2132

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
Secy, Bengal Provident Society.
Calcutta, No 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

☞ Fractional parts of a rupee have been omited for the greater convenience of printing.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the late Meeting to bring the affairs of the Society to a final close, the following Dividends will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after *Saturday the 1st Proximo*, to Subscribers or their Representatives, *on the Original Certificate of admission* being *surrendered as a discharge to the Society*, and evidence furnished of the existance of the Nominees at noon of the 23d February, 1837, viz.

3d Class	90	Co.'s Rs	per Share,	being	3d	Dividend.	
4th ,,	70	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		2nd	,,	
6th ,,	85	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	
9th ,,	130	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		1st	,,	
11th ,,	150	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	
13th ,,	300	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	
14th ,,	50	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	
15th ,,	300	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	
16th ,,	200	,,	,, ... ,,.... ,,		,,	,,	

ADAM SMITH,
Secy. Bengal Provident Society.
Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A Dark Grey Horse 15 hands high warranted sound and quiet; is well broke and has fine action.

A Grey Galloway, a very smart Saddle horse and remarkably fast in Harness, warranted sound and quiet.

A Chesnut Stud-bred Horse 14 hands high a pleasant Saddle horse and fast and steady in Buggy——The property of an Officer proceeding to England.—Apply to Messrs. *Frith and Co.*

If the above Horses are not disposed of by the 12th inst., they will be sold by Public outcry.—Nesbit Lane, 4th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro.

Lisbon Wine, light colour, Sweet, and plain, in pipes, halves, and fifths.

Tinto in pipes, and Port Wine, "bottled in Portugal," from the respectable House of *Joze Vieria Pimenta* Senr. "Lisbon" apply to THOS. JEFFRIES, AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 4th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "*Balfour*" from Rio do Janeiro.

Sherry, pale and amber colour direct from the House of Messrs. Lauzare and Co. Xeres (Andalusia) in Pipes halves, quarters, and sevenths. Apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES, and Co.
Nesbit Lane, 4th April 1837,

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro, Grahams Geneva of very superior quality in stone bottles, apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES, and Co.—Nesbitt lane, 4th April 1837.

FOR SALE.—Recently imported "a small quantity of Clarets, Chateau Marguax" and "Saint Julien" the former 15 Rupees per dozen aud the latter 12 Rupees per do.in cases of one dozen each apply, to THOMAS JEFFRIES, AND Co.

Nesbitt line 4th April 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 4th April, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart row 4th April, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A larg commodious upper roomed, Bungalow situate at Naggaum in the neighbourhood of *Ardaseer Ruttonjee Waddia's* Bungalow, Assessed (No 19) thoroughly repaired and stands in good order the same belonging to the late *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* Apply to *Nanabhoy Jamsetjee* and *Hormusjee Bhicajee Esquire* within the fort of Bombay.

TO be sold, on Thursday next, 6th April 1837, by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* at the Apollo Bunder at four o'clock P. M. A Schooner in excellent order and with very superior accommodation.

Extreme length..... 32 feet.
Braadth of Beam.... 8 feet 6 inches.

Has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been newly coppered, has every convenience and is well worthy of attention—may be seen off the Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A Bungalow delightfully situated at Khandallah, for terms apply to Messrs. *Frith and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 4th April, 1837.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 31st March, 1837.

The Commander-in-Chief having completed his tour of the Northern Provinces and the inspection of the troops in Kattywar, Cutch, and Guzerat, deems it his duty to make known his opinion of that portion of the Bombay Army.

His Excellency has the highest gratification in assuring the Officers commanding Stations, Brigades and Regiments, and the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers generally, that he had much satisfaction in observing the creditable appearance, and high state of Discipline of the Troops. The equipment was complete and efficient, and the movements in the Field were performed in a manner, which proved that much attention had been paid to that essential point, and it was in the utmost degree pleasing to the Commander-in-Chief to see the manner its which the Troops of all arms at the different Stations appeared before him.

The Rajcote Brigade, under the command of Major Sandwith of the 1st Light Cavalry; the troops at Bhooj under Colonel Fearon, of the 11th Regiment N. I. Commanding in Cutch; the very fine and complete Field Brigade at Deesa under Brigadier Brooks, were all admirably handled and in a state of efficiency that would have reflected credit on the Army of any Country. To these Officers, therefore, and to the Officers commanding Regiments the Commander-in-Chief's best thanks are due. His Excellency has also to thank Brigadier General Osborne, lately appointed to the Command of the Northern Division, who appeared in person at the head of the Ahmedabad Brigade. The state of discipline of that Brigade was satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief, as was also the appearance, and condition of the Artillery of the Northern Division under Major Willock, then assembled at Ahmedabad for the Annual practice. The good arrangement, conspicuous in the Arsenal at Ahmedabad was very creditable to Captain Decluzeau, the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

The severe sickness by which the 17th Regiment N. I have been visited at Hursole, and the large proportion of the Regiment on detached duty, which His Excellency had an opportunity of seeing in the Mayhee Caunta, prevented the Regiment appearing in any great strength at Head Quarters but the Commander-in-Chief had reason to be satisfied with the state of discipline of this Corps.

The appearance and discipline of the Regts composing the Baroda Brigade were in all respects equal to their comrades at other Stations, but it appeared to His Excellency that they could have been little accustomed to be brought together, or to manœuvre in Brigade, and the Commander-in-chief has no doubt Brigadier Burford will in future exert himself to remedy this defect.—Major Farrell, Commanding at Surat manœured the 6th Regiment N. I. in a manner which did himself and that fine Regiment the highest credit.

The Commander in Chief has now to perfrom a pleasing part of the duty, in adding, that after having visited the whole of the Stations and Troops (with the exception of those in Candeish and Asseergaur) under this Government, and having gained the requisite knowledge of the different Regiments of the Bombay Army, he has derived peculiar satisfactien from that circumstance, and from having made the personal acquaintance of the Officers.—The kind and gentlemanly manner in which they have received, and entertained him at the different Regimental Messes, (and he is happy to say that all the Regts. of the Bombay Army possess these excellent institutions) has made an indelible impression on his mind, tending to strengthen his friendship and regard for an Army, over which he is proud to find himself presiding; being at the same time well convinced, that the good feeling, and the good understanding existing amongst themselves, which he has observed to be so conspicuous in the officers, is a sure guarantee for the continuance, and the maintenance of a creditable discipline, combined wtth the pleasure which Gentlemen must ever derive from social and friendly intercourse;—as a proof of this, it need only be remarked, that matters of an unpleasant nature seem to have wholly disappeared, and for the last 8 or 9 months the Bombay Army has been without the assembly of a Court Martial on any of its offices, which His Excellency ardently hopes, and trusts may very long continue to be the case.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot conclude without recording his sense of the facilities afforded him in gaining information, and the marked attention, and kindness he received during his long tour from the Civil Servants of Government, nor can His Excellency resist mentioning, that he is much indebted to Col. Pottinger, the Resident in Cutch, and to Mr. Williams, the Resident at Baroda, for the manner in which they conducted the official visits, and other interviews between His Excellency, and His Highness the Rao of Cutch, at Bhooj, and His Highness the Guicowar, at Baroda.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the severe illness of Lt. Col. Powell, the Adjutant General of the Army, did not admit of his accompanying the Head Quarters upon this tour, and that His Excellency was in consequence deprived of the services, and great experiance of that officer. To Lt. Col. Ovans, the Quarter Master General of the Army, His Excellency's best acknowledgenents are due for the able Assistance he afforded him throughout.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL,—*Lt. Colonel. Adjt Genl of the Army.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surgeon S. Sproule, M. D, 2d Battalion Artillery, from Calcutta.
Lieut. Hebert, 7th Regt. N. I. from Guzerat.
Ensign Ponsonby, attached 22d Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. Drummond, 16th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt. N. I. to Mahabuleshwer.
Assist. Surgeon Don, to Southern Conkan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Andrew's Church on Monday the 3d April 1337. Edward Elwon Esq. to Miss Hannah Walledge.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 1st.—Ship Julia, R. Richards, Master, from Calcutta 24th February 1837, and Cochin 15th March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Richards, Jamsetjee Byramjee, Hormasjee Dadabhoy, and 3 Children, Rustomjee Byramjee and 3 Servants, and 3 Natives and 1 Servant.

Do.—Portuguese Bark Tranquillidade, F. J. Marques, Master, from Macao 26th January, and touched the Straits Ports and Goa.

Passengers.—A. C. Brandad, V. A. Brandad, C. V. de Rocha, 1 Chinaman.

Do.—Barque John William Dare, R. W. Evatt, Master, from Calcutta, left Pilot 23d Feb. 1837.

Passengers.—Assist, Surgeon S. Sproule, Mr. Blayde, Assist. Apothecary, and 1 servant.

Do.—Brig Mahadim Box, Asser, Nacquedah, from Ceylon, 18th February 1837.

Do.—Arab Ship Salimansha, Shaik Daved, Naiquedah, from Calcutta, 10th February 1837.

Passengers.—1 Arab, and 1 Jew.

Do. 2d.—Barque Haide, W. D. Messiter, Master from Calcutta, 18th February, Sand Heads 22d February.

Do.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, J. Sawyer, Esq. Captain from Bancote, left 31st March 1837.

April 3d.—The East India Company's Schooner Shannon, C. J. Cruttenden, Midshipman, in charge from Malabar Coast, left Calicut on the 6th touched at Mangalore, and Ruttnagery

DEPARTURES.

March 31st.—Barque Adams, J. Miles, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Mr. Miller.

Do.—Grab Brig Dowlutt Persaud. Nathoo Naiquedah, to Madras.

April 1st.—Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal, Master, to Coast Ceylon, and Madras.

Passengers.—Lieut. Cotton, Madras Cavalry, Capt Shreve (late of) Skimmer.

Do. 2d.—Ship Hannah, D. Macgregor, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Captain Wilson, and Mr. Arden, for Tellichery Senhor Bernardo Semos, for Maccao, Dadabhoy Hormasjee, Delacow, Dhunjeebhoy, Byramjee Hormusjee.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester,
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Taptee, Steamer Hugh Lindsay: Schooner Shannon, and Sloop, of War Amherst.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Barbara, Chas, Forbes, La Prevayant, Marrie, Joseph, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, John William Dare, Mahadam Box, and Haide.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbarce, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Ed-monstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, Chas. Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, and Dadaloy.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Kalimon, Shalimansha.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.

PORTAGUEEE—Brig Escuna Geneveva, Marquis of Hastings, and Tranquilideda.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 1837.

We regret to observe by the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of the 15th ult: the loss of the Ship John Bannerman, on the 18th December 1836.

The following is a corrected list of Passengers coming out to Bombay, by the *Buckinghamshire*.

Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Malcolm Lewin and family (to the Coast) Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. and Miss Sinclair, Mr. Tytler, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Graves, Mr. Coles.

We observe with extreme regret in the Bengal Papers the formal notification of the Post master General at Calcutta, that the *Hugh Lindsay*, will be despatched from Bombay to the Persian Gulph in the 28th. instant., with a packet to be forwarded by the dromedary Dawk to Beiroot coupled with an intimation that letters forwarded from Calcutta on the 17th instant, would reach Bombay in time for this despatch. Presuming that the determinations of the Government of India are unchangeable, all that now remains is to point out, without loss of time, to those who may intend to send letters by this opportunity, the probabilities of their reaching their destination, if at all, at any earlier date than by conveyance round the Cape; and for this purpose we beg leave to refer them, among others, to an extract from the *Times* taken from *Galignani's Messenger* of the 10th January 1837, together with the fact that, up to the beginning of February, the packet despatched from hence on the 16th September last, via the Euphrates, had not reached England.

When the packet in question was despatched, the Public of India were led to suppose that all due arrangements had, at that time, been made for the rapid transmission of the letters then entrusted, and on the faith of this, severe disappointment and severe injury have been incurred, by other than mere idle correspondents; and what guarantee have we now, that the same delay and the same failure may not be repeated. If may be the case, we do not doubt that it is so, that every endeavour has been made here to promote and to secure the success of the project, and that it may have been ascertained, or at least inferred, that every effort would be exerted also on the Mediterranean side, if circumstances permitted: but are we, in despite of the entire failure of the past, of the positive certainty that the expedition has been already broken up by the home authorities, and of the light in which the whole affair has been viewed in London, to lend ourselves to a mere political scheme, the success of which could at best only tend to interfere with a route already tried and approved, and which at all events must create uncertainty in correspondence.

With reference to the Prospectus published in our last number, for forming a Company for Steam Navigation via the Red Sea, we have only now leisure to say, that we should be very glad to see our own Steam Fund applied, in taking a portion of the shares reserved for India.

By a letter from Poonah we learn that the whole of the Collector's office (the old Commissioner's Bungalow) was burnt down on Saturday Evening last, between seven and Eight o'clock, and there is some suspicion that this was not accidental.

MEERUT UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

I have heard fifty places picked out as the hottest in India, but Calpee, certainly, was always one of them. Heat to the human constitution and feelings is a relative term. Dr. Clarke mentions the heat of his marches near Jerusalem: he states the height of the thermometer at 102° in the valley of Sichem. I have been encamped with a considerable force in the "merry month of May,"—(how odd that sounds in the ears of old Indians) on the sands of Mynpoore, in the Doâb, in excellent tents of double flies, yet, in spite of tatties, for there was seldom a breath of air, the thermometer rose daily to 125°! I have, on horseback, hunted wild buffaloes at midday in the same month, amongst the rocky wilds of Central India, but I have never felt any degree of heat that could for an instant, bear comparison with that of the latter end of June at Calpee. On a cloudy obscure day, it stood at 145° in the sun:—in the shade, even to an old stager like myself, the temperature was awfully sickening, and so fierce, that long after sunset, I was compelled to forego my constant practice of sitting out in the open air. At ten o'clock at night, after endeavouring to obtain relief from a couple of well filled mussacks, the air, (when my body was somewhat cooled) was still so heated, that I felt as if I had been quietly immersed in a hot bath, and next morning, at day break, the breezes were sultry. During the season; several natives died of the Coup de Soleil, one driver with two young women fell dead from this cause within a few miles of the city.

The native remedy is unique. The patients, if it can be thrust down their throats, are compelled to swallow a mixture of unripe mangoes roasted and pounded, with salt moistened with water!—

THE VESTAL VIRGINS.—Without a doubt the Ditchocracy are an admirable set—full of tact, delicacy, and sublime invention! Mum is in great admiration of them. Towards the commencement of the current year they determined to confer a hop-and-feed (vulgarly called a ball-and-supper) on the two Miss Edens, alias the Misses Eden,—ladies every way entitled to that mark of attention, only not deserving of having it so cruelly done. Various members of Council, Secretaries, and other puissant functionaries, were appointed to conduct the orgies; and what did these discreet and able persons do, but erect a brace of altars to Chastity, and over each altar they exhibited an inital of a Miss Eden, and *on* each altar a vestal flame—thus significantly casting into the teeth of their guests their present forlorn state, and plainly hinting to them that they were expected to continue in it!—

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 15.

POINT DE GALLE, March 10th.—Passed by for Bombay, Portuguese Barque *Anna*, J. C. Figuire, master, from China—Passengers, Mr. Bayne, 2 Officers, 4 Parsee gentlemen, 6 Servants and 42 Lascars, of the late Ship *John Bannerman*.

"*Remarks*—The Ship *John Bannerman* of Bombay "was lost on the N. Shoal, China Sea, on the night of the "18th December 1836, nearly all the crew arrived in "Cochin China after being four days and nights in the "boats without either meat or drink:—were well treated "by the King, Mr. Shakespeare 1st Officer, and 5 Las-"cars, were drowned; 7 died on shore."

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

THE GLASGOW DINNER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

At 12 o'clock on Friday last, a public meeting of the requisitionists to Sir Robert Peel was held in the Trades Hall, Glassford-street, Glasgow. At an early hour the room was crowded with an audience of the first respectability. On the motion of Mr. R. Stewart, the Lord Dean of Guild (Mr. Brown) was called to the Chair. On taking the Chair his Lordship said—"Gentlemen, I shall not detain you by a speech. The objects of this meeting have been fully detailed in the public advertisement which call you together. Let me only add, that the individuals with whom the requisition originated desire to unite together all those who admire our glorious Constitution in Church and State; and who have resolved to uphold those principles of which Sir Robert Peel is so eminent an advocate—(great cheering) Mr. George Hamilton, the Chairman of the Interim Committee, will now explain to the meeting what that Committee has done."

Mr. HAMILTON rose, amidst loud cheering, and spoke to the following effect:—"Gentlemen,—In the name of the Committee who have taken charge of the preliminary arrangements I have to lay before the meeting the report of what has taken place. Permit me first, however, to say a few words on the general subject of this public demonstration. No sooner was the result of the election to the Lord Rectorship of the University announced than a universally pervading feeling was expressed, that the opportunity should be seized by the citizens of Glasgow of paying a tribute of respect to Sir Robert Peel. We all know what it was that gave rise to the great anxiety on this subject; but it is right that this knowledge should not be confined to ourselves, but should be published to the whole country—(hear). The question of re-action or no re-action had been warmly debated for some time past. We were assured that no such thing had taken place—that the spirit of innovation was as rampant as ever. Glasgow was pointed to—her dinner to Lord Durham was quoted in proof of her readiness to lead the van in the match of democratic movement. It was felt, therefore, to be of the highest importance that this question should be fairly tested, and the opportunity offered itself in the visit of Sir Robert Peel—(cheers). If he were allowed to come, and go unnoticed and unhonoured, then might it be said that our community was still possessed by the demon of reckless change. If, on the other hand, he was greeted by the great mass of the intelligent—of the educated—of the thinking public of Glasgow, then indeed might we augur that the Constitution and of good government would triumph among us. It is with these feelings that—'We have set our cause upon this cast, and that we will stand the turning of the die'—(loud and continued cheering.) I need not state it to you, but it is right that the public—that the kingdom—should know that the die is already cast! We know and we proclaim it to the world, that among the multitudes who have pressed eagerly forward to express their admiration of and gratitude to Sir R. Peel, and their acquiescence in the principles of which he is the most distinguished champion, there are many—aye, very many—who were the warmest advocates of the great measure of the reform of the Commons House of Parliament. And is there any inconsistency in their now doing so? Were we not told that that reform was all that was necessary to render our Constitution perfect—that we had only to grant that to make the practice correspond with the theory of what has been for ages regarded as one of the happiest efforts of human wisdom? Is there any inconsistency in these gentleman adhering to that opinion? Is there any inconsistency in their refusing to follow those who, having just made the Constitution perfect, immediately set about, like spoiled children, to destroy it? Is there any inconsistency in their refusing to follow those who, to keep themselves in power, basely submit to the dictation of a man who wishes, not merely to destroy the balance of our Constitution, but to dismember the empire itself?—(loud and long continued cheering.) Certainly not. But it is not with the question of consistency that we have to do—it is with the fact, and I here state it, in the presence of many hundreds of the most honourable and the most honoured of my fellow-citizens—I state it in the presence of many of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded—I state it boldly, broadly, and unequivocally, and it goes forth to the world, not as my declaration only, but as yours also—that a large number of your, and of our friends and neighbours, who were anxious to pay homage to the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, and to the principles he professes and adorns, are men who were warm and decided advocates of the Reform Bill." He then stated what had been done by the Interim Committee, and hoped that their exertions would be approved of by the requisitionists—(cheering). Mr. Hamilton concluded by reading the requisition to Sir Robert Peel, as also a letter from that distinguished statesman to, the Dean of Guild.

W. L. EWING, Esq., one of the deputation, informed the meeting of the frank and cordial manner in which the invitation had been accepted.

Resolutions were then agreed to, to carry the objects of the meeting into effect, as the appointment of Stewards, Committee &c.

On the motion of J. LAING, Esq., it was unannimously resolved, that Henry Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs, be respectfully requested to act as Chairman of the dinner.

Before the meeting broke up three deafening cheers were given for Sir Robert, and "one cheer more" for the "good cause."

The dinner will take place some day between the 1st and 10th of January. A pavilion, fitted to contain from 2,000 to 3,000 persons, will be erected in the garden ground of John Gordon, Esq, Buchanan-street.

The price of the tickets is fixed at 25s. The surplus, after defraying expenses, is to be given to a charitable institution.—*Morning Herald, Nov.* 30.

GRAND BANQUET TO SIR R. PEEL AT GLASGOW.

The excitement occasioned by the arrival of Sir Robert Peel in the Commercial Metropolis of the North, continues still unabated—and the town, is filling rapidly, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and the very general prevalence of influenza, which, it was at one time apprehened, would deter many from leaving their homes. The Right Hon. Baronet visited the Royal Exchange on Thursday, where a large crowd assembled for the purpose of obtaining a sight of him. He was loudly cheered by his Tory adherents, which had the effect of calling forth a few observations, in which he chiefly confined himself to the architectural beauty of the edifice in which he was, and the venerable University which he had just left. The Right Hon. Baronet left the room amid the renewed cheers of those assembled, who caused considerable destruction among the furniture, gas pipes, and glass globes, by uncereremoniously mounting the tables, in their anxiety to obtain a peep at the distinguished stranger. The grand dinner on Friday took place in a pavilion erected for the express purpose, on the east side of Buchanan-street, and the following description, which we copy from the *Glasgow Herald* of Friday, will afford our readers some idea of the plan upon which it has been arranged:—"Last night we had the pleasure of seeing this magnificent Hall lighted up, the tables being covered and partly victualled for 2,435 persons. We think it may be said with safety, that never before, in this country, has there been seen such a Hall, except perhaps that of Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation of the late King. As a temporary building, however, got up in the course of two or three weeks, it is without a parallel in Great Britain.—The quantity of cloth stuff used by those eminent upholsterers, the Messrs. James Whyte and Son, in covering the roof, the tables, seats, etc., is about eight thousand yards of all descriptions; and the gas lustres (two of them are exceedingly beautiful), contain upwards of three thousand burners. The gallery is supported by fourteen imitation of Sienna-marble columns, with Corinthian capitals—the roof being upheld by ten columns of a similar description, thirty-two feet in height. The decorative painting has been executed in a very superior manner, the great west end being divided into three departments of massive Egyptian pillars, painted in relief. In the centre compartment, behind the Bench where Sir Robert Peel and the most distinguished part of the company are to sit, is an immense rock, on which is founded the British Constitution in a pyramidical form a little timeworn from the blasts it has stood, and of which the words "British Constitution" are emblazoned in gold letters. On the top of this pyramid is seen the base of an obelisk, bearing an inscription of "King," also in gilded letters. In the right compartment is another pyramid, founded also on a rock, on which is the word "Lords" in emblazoned gold letters. The left compartment contains a similar pyramid, with "Commons." The whole, from its great magnitude, has a very grand and imposing effect. The front of the gallery is painted in panels of crimson and stonecolour style, which, with the columns in imitation of marble, give the area a chaste and light appearance. The front of the bench is panelled in crimson and yellow mouldings, that stand out in bold relief against the sombre column of the rock behind." About 4 o'clock the company began to arrive, and notwithstanding the vast crowds assembled round the pavilion, the arrangements were such as to afford immediate and easy ingress to all. Sir Robert Peel entered the room about a quarter past 5, and the vast multitude instantly rose, and received him with loud cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, the band striking up, "See, the conquering hero comes." There were a few hisses from a remote corner of the gallery, but they were drowned in the louder and more general shout of acclamation with which the Right Hon. Baronet was greeted on his entrance. Among the distinguished individuals who were stated to be present were the Duke of Buccleugh, Marquises Tweedale and Lothian, Earls Haddington, Rosslyn, Hardwick, Morton, Eglington, Leven, and Melville; Lords John Scott, M.P., Forbes, John Campbell, Elcho, Loughborough, Ramsay; Viscounts Melville, Stourmont, M. P., Kelburn; Sirs G. Clerk, M.P., H. P. H. Campbell, M. P., A. Campbell, John M'Kenzie, J. S. Forbes, John Campbell, Bart., W. J. Hooker, W. Rae, A. Edmonston, C. Hastings, D. Erskine, R. Arbuthnot; Messrs. E. Tennant, M.P., Cummin Bruce, M,P., W. Forbes, M. P., Hope Johnstone, M.P., Pringle, M.P., Gordon, M. P., W. E. Gladstone, M.P., General Arbuthnot, M.P., The Chisholms, M. P., Professors Jeffrey, Meikleham, Ramsay, Burds, Cheape, Fleming, Badham, Cowper, and Buchanan. The Dean Convener, the Dean of Guild, the Master of Grey, the Master of Rolls, the Hon. Capt. Cathcart, Baillie Bain, etc, etc.

The Chair was taken by Henry Monteith, of Carstairs, Esq., and on his right sat the distinguished guest of the evening. When the cloth was removed, the Chairman rose and said, he should give them, with all the feelings of loyalty, "The King." Nine times nine. Air—God save the King.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I give you the highest lady in the land—not higher in rank than she is in virtue—(Enthusiatic cheers.) "The Queen." "The Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Nine times nine.) Air—"My love she's but a lassie yet." The Chairman would now give them, "The British Constitution, King, Lords, and Commons—(Applause.) The army and navy followed, for which Lord Forbes and Lord Hardwick returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN then said—My lords and gentlemen, I now rise to propose to you what may with propriety be called the toast of the day, Sir Robert Peel—(Loud and continued cheers, which lasted for several minutes.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL rose, and the cheering and acclamations were kept up with the greatest enthusiasm for several minutes. He said—Gentlemen, I thank you, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, for the kind and affectionate reception you have given to my name. Excuse me, if for the purpose of returning thanks, I make use of the most simple and familiar phrases. They are imperfect expressions of my feelings, but they are better suited to express them, than the trite, studied, and complimentary forms of expression which may be suited for ordinary occasions. What a heart must I have, if I can have witnessed what has passed in Glasgow within the last five days, without deep emotion? Unconnected with this country by birth, I have been placed in competition with a distinguished Scotchman for high academic distinction. I have been placed in it by a triumphant majority—by the generous, the unsought, the unsolicited confidence of the youth of Scotland. (Loudcheers.) I have seen that choice confirmed by the deliberate judgment of men of maturer age, engaged in the pursuits of business and professional life. (Cheers.) This very day have I received the congratulations, on my appointment, from some of the working classes of the great city (Applause) couched in language that would do honour to men of the highest education. I have seen those feelings so wide spreading and so intense, that they disdained to be compressed within the limit of any pre-existing edifice, and they called forth from the ground, as by the stroke of an enchanter's wand this magnificent and unparalleled fabric. (Hear, and cheers.) I am here—I have heard its foundations shaken, and its roof almost rent by your applause; and can I condescend to look out for forms of expression for the feelings which almost overpower me? (Loud and continued cheering.) I said that I was unconnected with Scotland by birth—hope I did not say that I was a stranger. No—I am not a stranger. (Loud applause.) If the long exercise of power in Scotland, if the administration of justice, if intercourse with her civil and religious institutions, and above all, if love for her name, and admiration for her character, and cordial interest in her welfare, entitle a man to repudiate the name of stranger—than I am not a stranger in Glasgow. (Cheers.) No, gentlemen. When my education was completed, I burned with a wish to see Scotland. I came here to this city, and I confess to you, that although the interval is short in the history of nations, I could not have conceived it possible that in that interval such progress could have been made in the population, in the wealth, and in the prosperity of this magnificent city (Great cheering) pouring, as it does, into the revenue, in one branch alone, greater treastures than continental nations possess for the whole of their expenditure. I came here—I wished to see something of Scotland which I could not have been seen from hasty glimpses from the windows of a luxurious post coach. I wanted to see your attitudes and manners of life, apart from the magnificent and hospitable castles of your Nobility and Gentry. (Cheers) Yes, in Glasgow I acquired a faithful steed, and I traversed on horseback, or on foot, almost the whole of the country from this to Inverness. (Cheers) Gentlemen, bear with me, excuse me if I indulge in honest exultation (Cheers) excuse me if I say in this society of Scotchmen, that I think I have seen more of your native country than some of those whom I am now addressing (Cheers.) I have read the map of Scotland in the scale of nature from the summits of Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond. (Loud cheers.) I visited that Island from which savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. (Loud cheers.) Yes, amid the ruins of Iona, I abjured that frigid philosophy that would conduct us unmoved over any ground, however dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue—I stood on the shores of Staffa—I have seen the temple not built with human hands—I have seen the mighty swellings of the ocean—the pulsations of the great Atlantic. I have explored its inmost recesses, and I have heard those swellings, nobler than any that ever pealed from human organs. I have lived on the banks of the Spey two autums, and I want no guide in the mountains and shores of Badenoch (Great cheers.) I could find my way from Corriarich to Loch Logan. (Cheers.) I have climbed your mountain sides with no companion but a Highland sheperd. Many an hour have I passed listening to his simple annals, and artless views of human life. I have learned to admire, by personal intercourse, a proud and independent spirit, chastend by a natural courtesy. (Cheers.) I have seen him with intelligence apparently above his condition, but with no intelligence but that which taught him patience under his privations—confidence in his exertions—and submission to the law—loyalty to the King. (Cheers.) And when I have seen that, my earnest prayer has been, that to his children, and his children's children might be preserved, that system of education which founded moral obligation under the revealed will of God. (Great cheering.) And when I joined that man in public worship, and heard the sublime truths, and pure doctrines of her common faith enjoined and enforced, according to different rites, think you I have adverted to distinctions and a point of form? (Cheers) Think you that I have troubled myself with questions of Church discipline, or Church Government. (Great cheering.) No but with a wish as cordial and hearty as you can entertain, (Continued cheering.) I have deprecated the arrival of that day, if ever it should arrive, when men in authority should be ashamed to support the National Church of Scotland, or do all they could to extend intolerance. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, you respond to that statement. (Loud and continued cheers.) Come then, let us devote ourselves not merely to the purposes of festivity—let us improve the present opportunity to the public advantage. (Cheers.) Let us see if we are agreed as to the dangers to which the Constitution is exposed; then let us see if we can join heart and hand in support of the resolution you have adopted. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have been informed that there are many persons here present who entertain a different opinion from myself with respect to the Reform of the House of Commons. (Hear.) I sincerely hope that this is the case. (Cheers.) You may safely think that I am not here going to offend any by reviving battles that have been concluded. (Cheers.) If we can agree as to present dangers, and unite in principle, I shall not revive the dissensions that are past, for we might as well in the face of the enemy fight over again the battles of Bannockburn or the Field of Flodden. (Hear and cheers.) I say I want not to taunt any with reaction or conversion; but I say this, that if you adhere to the principles which they professed in 1830, this is the place in which they should make their appearance. You consented to the Reform Bill, to which you were expressly invited to, in the speech which was delivered by your Soverein, on condition that you should, in doing so, acknowledge the principles upon which the Constitution was founded. Let there be no mistake on this point. (Loud cheers.) I asked for no confession or error, or even for any change of opinion—all I ask you is to adhere to the principles upon which the Reform Bill was advocated; and if you do then will you continue with me firmly for the defence of the Constitution of the country. (Continued cheers.) If these were your principles—if you supported earnestly and conscientiously Reform in the House of Commons, because you believed that you were resisting an encroachment which had been made upon the very representation of your country (Cheers) if you thought that Reform was in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution—if you believed with Lord Grey, that by making the Reform larger and more extensive you would discountenance other extravagant propositions endangering the Constitution I not only say you may be here without hearing from me one word that could pain your feelings but I say upon you and not upon me is it incumbent to vindicate your right and not mine—the stigma of being inconsistent with the safety of the British Constitution. (Cheers) I have endeavoured to extract what was good—and mitigate as much evil as I could. But I say, if you adhere to your principles, you ought not to leave to me and those who act with me the defence of the Reform Bill. You naturally say, that although you are determined to resist father changes which endanger the Constitution yet you adhere to your opinions that the progress of improvement ought not to be suspended—that abuses ought to be removed. You avow no doubt, your hostility to corruption and you have ever disavowed it. Corruption!—Why, what has this meeting to benefit by corruption? Not one possible thing. This meeting has met for one object—to mark its esteem for me and to extract a public good from it by spreading the spirit which animate us. (Cheers.) I ask what benefit could you—the greater part of you active and industrious citizens of Glasgow—derive from corruption. Perhaps you think my situation different from yours; and that although it would be difficult to prove that it would benefit you, corruption to me as a public man, would be of great advantage. I should like, however, to ask what benefit corruption would give me compared with this meeting.—(Tremendous cheering.) I should like to know if moral influence, as a public man, is my object by which I should benefit most by adding 50 Commissions to the Commissions already issued, by saying 3,500 men met me in Glasgow. We reconciled, we forgot our bygone differences, but we were determined to unite in defence of our national establishments and our national religion. (Long continued cheering) I don't want that the machine of Government should stand still; and I join with you cordially in wishing to see it progressing in the discharge of its important action beating with healthful and regular pulses, animating industry, encouraging production, rewarding toil, and purifying wherever there is stagnation; but let me tell you that in the social as in the material machine with which you are so well acquainted, the movements cannot be regular unless the foundations are stable and secure. (Tremendous cheering.) If in the case of a steam engine, a man who knows nothing of its construction may bore a hole in the cylinder, another may tinker the boiler—and another who sees some horizontal movement which he does not understand—may arerst the motion and may call this reform—they may ask for a progressive movement—but will this give it them? (Tremendous cheering.) Now gentlemen, the time I am entitled to tresspass upon you is but short (Loud cries of "No.") I must not tresspass too much upon your indulgence. (Cheers.) Let us come to the main point. (Loud cheers.) I do not wish to conciliate your confidence or support by wearing false colours. (Loud cheers.) I mean to support the national establishments which connect Protestantism with the State in these three countries. (Tremendous cheering all the company rising) Nothing could be so unseemly—after the reception I have met with, nothing could be so unseemly—in me than to say one word of—(We missed the word)—with regard to those who differ from me in their religious opinions. (Cheers.) I will say, with respect to the chief sect of this country, that the country owes to it great obligations for the efforts they have made in the common cause of promoting sound principles of religion. (Loud cheers.) But it is perfectly consisistent with that respect and these obligations, if I declare that, in my opinion, more weak arguments than those by which what is called the Voluntary System is supported, were never presented to the consideration of men interested in the progress of a great nation. I do feel, and I trust you feel the same, that it is right that the State should pay that homage to Christianity which is implied in a religious establishment. Is it possible that any persons could be deluded by the analogies addressed by those who say that the supply of religion will always be equal to the demand? It is not perfectly clear that the demand for religious instruction may not only not be in the direct ratio of its necessity, but absolutely in an adverse ratio? (Loud cheers.) Will those stand most in need of religious instruction be the first, and not the last, to make voluntary efforts? I say that the minister who is to speak with authority—who is to rebuke indifference and try to conciliate towards religion—who is to be the censor over vice—that that man ought not to depend upon the precarious bounty of those whom he is to counsel, to admonish, and to instruct. (Cheers.) I infer from the declaration of your opinion upon that point your mind is made up. (Cheers.) It is not a question of forming *de novo* a new establishment; the question is, will you adhere to that which you find established by the law, which has been guaranteed to you by the most solemn national compact? (Cheers.) Then, again, I avow to you that I mean to support, in its full integrity, the authority of the House of Lords (tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes) as an essential, indispensable condition of the continued existence of the mixed form of Government under which we live, as tantamount to the maintenance of the British Constitution. (Great cheering.) I mean to consider every plausible proposition that may be made, not directly assailing that integrity, but covertly to undermine it. (Hear.) I mean to consider them, not upon their abstract merits, but the ultimate tendency they may have to undermine the House of Lords, and destroy the British Constitution. (Great cheering.) Do you concur also with me in that expression? (Great cheers.) If you do, it is a timely declaration of it. (Cheers) The hour has arrived when, if those are our feelings, we must be prepared to act upon them. (Tremendous cheers.) Do not let us content ourselves with the vehemence of our enthusiasm. (Cheers.) We have political privileges given to us, and do not know for what it is we hold them, unless we are determined to exercise them. (Cheers.) And if your sense of the danger is that which I apprehend it is from your declaration, and if your union of sentiment with me is that which I think it is, and which I collect it to be—I say, that having these privileges and rights, if you do not exert them, you will be in the situation of the man who, in the face of the common enemy, having a sword, refused to draw it (Great cheering.) I speak of the civil sword only. (Hear, hear.) The exercise of civil privileges is estimable, as instructing us to maintain and to defend our own opinions. (Cheers.) But it is time that we should resort to the peaceful exercise of these privileges. (Hear.) I possess a privilege—that of addressing you here. (Cheers.) And I shall now set you an example in the exercise of it. (Here.) Don't think that I came here only to gratify my personal vanity, although, as far as that vanity is concerned, its gratification has been most complete. (Hear.) I say that I came here, believing that by my communion with you I might be able to strengthen the means of defence for the Constitution, and I forget the distance—I forget the winter, in the performance of a public duty. (Cheers.) I say, then, the time is come to stand forward in the exercise of the privelege to which I have alluded; for I have read speeches lately which have been delivered by those whose special duty, in my opinion, it is to defend the Constitution in all its integrity, of such a nature, as makes me unwilling to trust its defence to their exertions. (Hear, and cheers.) I have read the speeches of great legal authorities, and I find that they have not yet made up their minds to the reform of the House of Lords. (Hear, and laughter.) I am sorry for it (Hear); they say they fear that it is coming, but they have not yet seen the plan of operation. (Hear, and laughter.) They are hard at work, however, ransacking pigeon-holes and depositories, for plans for a reform of the House of Lords (Hear, hear.) The chief objection is, however, that no plan has yet been drawn out-right. (Hear.) Oh! what misererable trifling. (Hear, hear.) But they may spare themselves the waste of time—let them take the first of those which have been proposed—let them substitute for the House of Lords a Council of Ancients or a Council of Five Hundred—or let them substitute a new body, elected by the Peers, or by the heads of families (Laughter), or let them give the House of Lords a suspensive veto. (Cheers and laughter.) Let them, in

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act, take one or the other of these, the effect will be the same. (Cheers.) Why, do you believe that you can uproot the oak of the forest, which has seen a thousand generations? (Louds cheers.) Do you believe you can uproot the noble productions from which the hatchments and the achievements of a thousand illustrious names are suspended? Cheers) But rely on it our change won't be like the institutions of the United States. Never believe, although they may be showering down prosperity and happiness on the people of that country (and I hope they are), never believe that such will occur. Recollect the physical differences that exist between them. This is a country of ancient feelings and associations; and do not believe that you can transfer to it the Republican institutions of America. Do you think that we would submit without a struggle to the tyranny which may ensue? We hate the tyranny of a single despot—we hate oligarchical tyranny, and the tyrranny of the majority has no greater recommendation. (Hear, hear.) We are a country of old associations (hear); every castle and every field will remind us of the institutions under which we lived "The days of auld langsyne" will dwell upon our memories (Tremendous cheers) and they would make us most impatient and ungovernable subjects. (Loud cheers.) If you choose to run the risk of that experiment, you have before your eyes the example of another country. If you will abolish hereditary authority—if you will make a permanent democratic assembly, then prepare yourselves, not for the institutions of the United States, but for that terrible and fiery ordeal through which France has passed. (Cheers.) If you choose to abolish the House of Lords—do abolish it. If you thiak that a second Consulting Chamber ought not to oppose itself to the will of the people, abolish it at once. (Hear.) Do not let us have a pretended second Chamber; infinitely better will it be to came at once to the trial of having only one Chamber, than to leave it the empty name. (Cheers.) You are told that these measures are indispensable—the destruction of the Church Establishment as being in its presents state inconsistent with the rights of the people, the Reform of the House of Lords, and the Vote by Ballot. (Hear hear, and cheers.) When you have destroyed the House of Lords, what form of Government will you subtitute? You have the constituent body, which is responsible at present to nobody but public opinion; but the proposition now made would have the effect of rendering that body altogether irresponsible, because it would exercise its privileges by ballot. I will venture to say that this country will not submit to such a domination.—(Applause.) Here is a body of four or five hundred thousand men, selected for no other qualification than property exercising those privileges in a secret irresponsible manner; and I ask, is it possible to suppose that the people of this country would ever tolerate such an exercise of perfectly irresponsible power. When you have proved that perfectly independent body, the constituent assembly, what security will you have for the proper exercise of its powers any more than France? Do you hope to see its deliberations conducted by better or wiser men than they had in France? I have alluded to the United States, and I shall now allude to another country. It is better to dicuss than attack a political antagonist behind his back, or reciprocate the vulgar abuse which in my absence has been showered upon me. (Loud cries of hear.) Gentlemen, since I set out on my travels from Staffordshire to this place, having brought, with me some French newspapers, I lately read an address from one of the present Ministers of the King of the French, a man who is called from his retirement to fill a high office in the councils of his Majesty. It was an address delivered when he was receiving the reward of literature, being appointed a member of the French Academy. I mean M. Guizot, Minister of Public instruction in France; he gives an account of the results of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly of France—a purely democratic body composed of most enlightened men, and men desirous of every reform. The Right Hon. Baronet here read the address of M. Guizot to the Institute in December, and proceeded:—Are you quite sure that if you constitute an unchecked democratic assembly, above all responsibility, that they will exercise it with prudence and moderation? Men who have actually received advice to shout for one candiate outside the hustings, but to give their vote in the balloting box for another? (Cheers.) Are you sure that you have any guarantee that those results that followed in France will not follow here? This new government will meet with a resistance; we will not be content to submit, and then will come the dreadful reaction. Don't believe that such miscreants as Robespieree, Marat, and Danton were mere *lusus naturæ* engendered in France alone. No—they were the creatures of circumstances arising from the subversion of all the institutions which have been long established, and the prescriptive authorities which had been so long obeyed. Depend upon it, that with the same causes the same results will inevitably follow. You will have power to correspond from the proper authorities—will have in every village a miscreant establishing the most cruel and grinding tyranny, in the name of the geople. (Great cheering.) Now, Gentlemen, I have given you a testimony to the French, and to the American Constitutions, and I must need bring no testimony to the beauty and results of the British Constitution—(Cheers.) Your own experience—your own affections supply them; but that a link shall not be wanting, I shall suply you with a testimony to the British Constitution—(cheers)—from whence shall I draw it (—from one of our present Ministers, who is high in the councils of his Sovereign, and you can contrast with M. Guizot's picture of France the picture of England, drawn by a reformer, and Minister of the King of England. This is a disinterested authority, indisputable and unprejudiced. These sentiments were uttered, not in the heat of debate, but in a deliberate publication of Lord John Russell. (The Right Hon. Baronet then read an extract from a publication of Lord Russell, in which the blessings and bounties of the British Constitution were expatiated on in a highly eulogistic manner. The recital was received with loud and long-continued cheering.) I will tell you those gentlemen have no objections to the privileges of the monarchy, as long as they can be made useful instruments in the hands of the democracy. (Cheers.) The House of Peers, it is said, are not responsible. I have heard this before. I replied that certainly the Peers were not responsible in the sense in which the House of Commons is responsible, but that I did think that in their responsibility to God, to their own conscience, and to enlightened public opinion, that the people had a guarantee for the faithful performance of their duty (Loud cheers.) But what I said in my place met with a different reception from that which it has met from you. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, if that be the fatal objection to the House of Lords, that they are not responsible to the whole mass of the people, let me ask if there is no other body invested with privileges who are in the same sense irresponsible also? Let me ask to whom is the constituent body responsible? (Lood Cheers.) You have selected a certain body as qualified for the exercise of great power. There has been a settlement, the effect of which has been to invest some 300,000 or 400.000 men out of the whole classes of society, with great polititcal privileges; and I ask to whom are these responsible? What other security have you for the faithfall discharge of the trust reposed in the constituency, but that very security which I urged in the case of the House of Lords that they are responsible to God, to their conciences, and to an enlighted public opinion. (Cheers.) But then it is said that the House of Lords, and this is the main point, has shown a spirit at variance with the spirit of the people, and that it has obstructed the march of social improvement. I challenge the opponents of the House of Lords to the proof. (Loud cheers.) I ask you calmly to review the changes that have been made in our social system within a period of seven or ten years preceding, I ask you to show me, in the history of this, or any other country, an equal number of changes in double the time. Why, so rapid is the advance of—I will call them improvements—I do not want to take the advantage of a word for the purpose of gaining an advantage in argument—I say, so rapid has been the advance of improvement, or change that we are hardly conscious of the changes that have actually taken place. (Cheers.) We go with the speed of a rail-road, and cannot mark the distance from the objects we have passed. (Cheers.) Within this period has not the whole of our commercial policy been changed? I only refer to the many extensive changes that have been made, without reference to the result, or probable result, of them. (Cheers.) My argument is, that the House of Lords have not manifested that disposition to obstruct local improvement charged against them. I say, that within this period the whole of the commercial policy of the country has been changed. Our intercourse with our colonies in the West Indies, and with the East, has been put on a wholly different footing—the monopoly has been destroyed, and the privilege of a free and unrestricted intercourse granted. (Cheers.) The whole of the criminal laws has been revised, and the severity of the criminal code has been diminished. Can any one deny these facts? (Cheers,) the civil disabilities have been removed from the Roman Catholics—the Test and Corporation Acts have been repealed—a Reform of the House of Commons has taken place—Slavery has been abolished (Cheers) the Municipal Institutions of Great Britain have been reformed, of Scotland as well as England. Can these facts be denied? But has this march of improvement met with a rapid stop? No, in the last Session of Parliament the law on the subject of the grievances of the Dissenters with respect to the Marriage Ceremony and the Registration of Births has been entirely altered, and complete relief has been given. The tithes of England have been commuted and put on a different footing; and that measure, which was supposed to be pregnant with inestimable advantages, the taking off the restrictions upon knowledge—has been removed—at least the proposition made by his Majesty's Ministers was wholly agreed to. Now, if within the period of seven or eight years, changes have been made by constitutional means, with the consent of the House of Lords, to the extent I have mentioned, will you tell me how it can be said that the progress of improvement has been suppressed? (Cheers.) The House of Lords have in some of these cases advanced before public opinion—in others, they felt a strong, and at first indispensable objection; in others, they have amended the measures and modified them. (Cheers.) If they have done these—if they have receded from their own opinions, and weighed the advantage of the appeal from public opinion, can you give me a stronger proof of the propriety with which they have exercised the power placed in them. Gentlemen, I know the House of Lords have done something to provoke hostility. I know they did refuse to place implicit confidence in the combination of public men who have only one bond of connection which was, the spoliation of the Irish Churches. (Great cheering.) They did refuse to place implicit confidence in the party; and if you remember the character which was given of these parties by each other, I think you will hardly blame the House of Lords for what they did. (Cheers.) One party said the other were base and bloody Whigs, and the other party returned the compliment by saying they were fomenters of sedition for interested purposes. (Cheers.) If each party thus denominate each other, can you be surprised that the House of Lords acted as it did? (Hear.) The House of Lords did refuse to sanction the measure for the appropriation of the revennes of the Irish Church, not on account of the sum in consideration, but on the ground that the object was not one of detail, but principle: they were afraid if they sanctioned the principle that a principle would be introduced that would be fatal to the existence of the establishment. (Cheers.) Can you doubt, if you read the public newspapers, if the Lords had consented to the introduction of that principle with the avowal now made of the intention to require the destruction of all establishments as unjust—can you believe the House of Lords would have done its duty if they had adopted it? Why, when the measure was brought forward its chief supporter declared that it was a heavy blow—(Cheers)—and a subject of great discouragement—(Cheers.) and if the House of Lords found their arms would be paralysed if they lent themselves to strike the blow, do you think they were to blame in doing what they did? (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, if there are any of you here who have doubts as to the advantage of the form of Government under which you live, as compared with the form of Government of other countries, I would earnestly advise you before you permit that doubt to be confirmed or acted upon, to read the testimony you have of the condition of other countries. (Hear, hear, and cheers). I will take the case of the most successful establishment of a Democratic government, the United States of America. No man wishes it more wealth or happiness, and so far from view-its progress with enmity, I rejoice at its success. (Loud cheering.) But I ask you, in the first place, do you believe that the condition of the United States of America is better than our own? (Hear.) I ask you to consult any private individual who has travelled in America. Gentlemen, let me advise, before you attempt such an experiment, your perusal—if you have not already read it—of a work written by a very able and intelligent native of France, who has made the condition of the United States the peculiar object of his study. (Hear.) Read what he says—he is the strenuous advocate of popular principles, in their extended sense. I allude to M. Tocqueville. His feelings are are with the present dynasty of France, and he thinks the democratic principle in some degree necessary; but he takes an impartial view of its effects, and thus, in America, he gives this account of the results of republican institutions. (Hear.) He says—"That he has known no country in which there is so little independence of feeling or of mind, or so little freedom of discussion as in America. In America the majority raises barriers to liberty of opinion, and an author within these barriers may writes as he pleases; but he will severely repent it if he step beyond them. In a democracy, like a republic, the authority of the majority is so absolute, that a man must give up his rights as a citizen, and abjure his qualifications as a human being, if he strays from the track pointed out by it. (Hear, hear.) If ever," proceeds this French author, "the institutions of America are destroyed, it will be attributable to the tyrannical exercise of authority by the majority, which will urge the minority to desperation and physical force; and thus anarchy will be the result which democracy has brought about." He then (proceeded Sir R. Peel) quotes the opinion of Jefferson, whom he says he considers a decided advocate of democratic principles. He said—"That the executive power was not the most prominent object of his solicitude; it is the tyranny of the Legislature which is most to be feared." (Cheers, and hear, hear.) I now ask you if you would wish to change the condition of society in this country with that which exists in the United States—if it were in your power or the means of doing so were at your command? I ask you I say to read this book and to converse with intelligent Americans, before you attempt to change the condition of society in this country for that existing in America. (Hear, and cheers,) There are other blessings of life besides cheap newspapers. (Cheer, and laughter.) Look, then to the habits, to the state, and religious feeling in the American States—compare their customs with the refinement and the civilisation in this country, and do not permit yourselves to be duped by artful sophistry to run the hazard of such a change. (Hear, and cheers.) Do you think you can uproot it—dig a trench around it—sever its thousand minute fibres and ramifications; and with the aid of piles and buttresses and machinery, and the suggestions of legal officers, do you think that you can transplant it and bid it defy the force of the storm? No the first blast of popular passion that sweeps along the level of democracy, will bring it to the ground; and miserable will be the consolation we shall have—that the advisers of that change, and the architects of that ruin, will probably be the first to be overwhelmed. Unless you prefer a democracy to the present mixed form of Government under which you live, the hereditary Peerage cannot be done away with. (Applause.) And when I hear as an argument against a hereditary Peerage such reasons as that men are not hereditary tailors, or hereditary carpenters, and therefore there should be no hereditary Peers—when, for such arguments as this, we are called upon to abolish the House of Lords, how long, I would ask, will the argument of a hereditary monarchy prevail? (Tremendous cheering.) But since this was written, all these reforms have taken place. If, from the changes that have taken place, there has not been a corresponding improvement, ought it not to be a reason for us to pause before we carry on innovations on the organic principle? (Loud cheers.) What answer is there to this argument? None. The improvement in public morals depends on the civil and religions institutions which instill them, and this testimony—this true and disinterested testimony, let us taka from Lord John Russell, and determine to cling closer to our native land. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, I have made a long encroachment. (Cries of No, no.) I have never desponded when fighting your battles. (Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising.) I never have desponded—I knew that the time would come, after the first intoxication which naturally accompanies mighty changes. I knew that the time would come when the old the ancient part of England and Scotland would rally round their institutions. Tremendous cheering) If I did not despond then, have I not a right to feel confidence in returning shortly to take part in defending those institutions. (Great cheering.) The vibrations that accompany changes are now beginning to settle quietly—the influence, the disturbing influence of foreign events, is gradually lessening—the dazzling illusions of glorious days are beginning to permit us to see. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) The convictions—the feelings—the affections of the people are gravitating towards the old customs in which their betters were reared. The same respect for property, the same attachment for long established institutions. Tremendous cheering.) Yes, from these walls a spirit shall go forth (Great cheering) that shall survive when this edifice shall be an unsubstantial pageant; it shall survive, uniting, as in rememberance of this night, and spreading its influence to every part of the kingdom, cheering the desponding, encouraging the timid; it shall "go forth exulting in," but not abusing its strength; it shall go forth in rememberance that in the days of prosperity we did not forget the vows we made and the pledge we gave in the time of our despondency; it shall go forth uniting us all in our disposition to redress grievances, our disposition to improve and to amend, depending on that spirit which is the chief defence of nations—it shall go forth and prove that our ancient institutions shall survive, (Great cheering.) By them the proud King of Britam shall stand—he shall stand doubly proud of his kindred and coeval peers, protecting the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression. No tawdry emblem of revolution shall ever flaunt over the ruins of our ancient institutions. (Tremendous cheering.) That "flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" shall still float over them, and that faith of our old national establishment—that faith shall survive with those establishments. Those establishments, which we all love, sworn to protect, and to which the national honour is wedded, as an essential part of the great National compact, shall survive, and our religion shall survive in the diffusion of sound knowledge; and, tried as we may be by the storms of adversity, we shall come out of the trial rooted deeper in the convictions, in the feelings, and in the affections, of a Protestant people. (The Right Hon. Baronet sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted some time.)

Mr. FINDLAY, in an able speech, proposed the Church of Scotland, with which he coupled the name of a clergyman dear to the glens and highlands of the North, Dr. Norman M'Leod. (Great cheering.)

The Rev. Mr. M'LEOD acknowledged the toast in the name of his brethren, and, in a glowing addressess, vindicated the right of the clergy, in stormy seasons like the present, to maintain their threatened institutions. Looking to the venerated names of Knox and Melville, he saw the path of duty plainly before him, and took his place under the standard of the Constitution. (Tremendous cheers.) Alluding to the march of Liberalism, the Rev. Gentleman remarked, that if ever its spirit became dominant in Scotland, the clergy would speedily realise the pristine simplicity of life described by the poet—

"*Our* food the fruit, *our* drink the crystal well."

In allusion to the changes now contemplated by the Ultra-Radicals, the rev. speaker said, they talk of adherence to constitutional principles! when there is not one article in all the diversified rights and interests combined in that noble Constitution which is not threatened by some one of themselves with change—yes, with organic change. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) Is not the very name of the party, Movement? Is not their watch-word, Forward? and the chorus of the wild Irish cry of their leader, dismemberment of the empire, degradation of the hereditary peerage, and prostration of the Protestant Establishment? (Applause.) It may be asked, what is all this to me? Has any organic change been threatened regarding the Church to which you belong? No, Sir. True it is, that no ominous voice from high quarters has called upon us yet to "put our house in order;" but we come from a land of mists, where "coming events cast their shadows before"—we come from a land of mountains and of storm, where we look to signs and prognostics. I have seen the adventurous boatman, as he saw a cloud no bigger than a man's hand appear in the heaven, and beginning to spread—I have been seen him seek the shore to secure his bark. I have seen the shepherd look to his heath-covered cottage as he listened to an ominous roar coming at a distance over the blue face of the still untroubled ocean; and when the storm was seen gathering around our mountains, and about to burst on their lofy summits, the inhabitants of our silent valleys begin to look to themselves. (Cheers.) We dare not disregard the signs of the times. We dare not disregard the blow that is aimed at our sister establish-Common prudence teaches us to consider the two establishments as standing on the same ground, The spirit of the age, which is putting the question of Establishments into agitation into one country, is only waiting to see its success, to prosecute the same object in ours. (Cheers.) The deep murmur of the appropriation clause has reached the remotest manse in our land. We are confident, that if ever the lofty towers of our sister Establishment are demolished, the security in which our more humble edifices rest can no longer be considered secure. I never saw a mountain oak laid prostrate by the storm, but many a lowly and lovely shrub was crushed by the fall. (Cheers) The reverend gentleman concluded by a warm eulogium upon their honoured guest, and a noble tribute to the Church of Scotland.

Sir D. K. Sandford, Principal Macfarlane, Mr. J. C. Buchanan, Mr. J. E. Tennant, and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the company. Among the toasts were "Jurisprudence of the House of Lords," (for which, the Duke of Buccleugh returned thanks); "The Duke of Wellington;" "The Memory of Sir Walter Scott;" "The Conservatives in Parliament, and their Constituencies," and a number of other toasts followed, in which Lady Peel and the Ladies of Glasgow were not forgotten. The company broke up at a late hour.—*Sun, Jan.* 15.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AT GLASGOW.

The banquet given to Sir Robert Peel at Glasgow and the speech delivered on the occasion by the distinquished guest, would in themselves attract more of the public attention than any political event which it has for a long period been our duty to commemorate. The speech is before England, before Europe: for to the remotest corner of Europe will its effect be felt. Can we say more of it than it was worthy of the occasion—worthy of the audience—worthy of the orator? The "simple and familiary phrases" in which he conveys his sense of a reception that must indeed have awaked feeling which studied and complimentary forms of expression would most inadequately have spoken—the picturesque imagery in which he calls up his old recollections of Caledonian ground, claiming the sympathies of his hearers for one who has "read the map of Scotland on the grand scale of nature, from the summits of Ben Nevis and Lomond," who has "looked over the country," and who has "climbed the mountain sides with no companion but a Highland shepherd"—the easy and natural transition with which he passes from the blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the land thus early endeared to him, to the sources from which those blessings immediately flow—the solemn earnestness of his claim upon the State "for that homage to Christianity which is rendered to it by our religious establishment"—the unanswerable completeness of his exposure of the miserable tricksters who are "ransacking pigeon-holes, and other depositories of that kind, for plans for a reform of the House of Lords"—the clear and instructive lesson which he draws alike from the existing perils of the American Republic, and from the past convulsions of the French Monarchy—and, finally, the impressive enthusiasm of the assurance with which he concludes, that the institutions which we all love will come out of the trials which threaten them "more deeply rooted in the convictions, in the feelings, and in the affections of a Protestant people"—each of these and of other passages will have its particular admirers; and there is no man, not bitterly jaundiced by the spirit of party, who regarding the combined effect of the whole, will not pronounce the composition a masterpiece alike of the art of the rhetorician and of the wisdom of the statesman. But, after all, the great interest attached to Sir Robert Peel's speech arises from the consideration of it as a political manifesto. In this respect it has all the characteristics of the letter to the electors of Tamworth. It is plain, energetic, uncompromising. "I mean," says Sir Robert Peel, "to support the National Establishments which connect Protestantism with the State in these three countries." Here then is a question on which Sir Robert Peel proclaims that there can be no approach to an agreement between him and the supporters of the Government This then is the issue which is to be tried. Are you for an Established Church, or a voluntary system? Are you for a mixed Government, or for a pure Democracy? Are you, in short, with Sir R. Peel, or with Mr. O'Connell? We trust this splendid oration will be circulated in every form in which the press can clothe it through every town and hamlet in the kingdom. It should be in the castle of every Peer; it should be in the cottage of every peasant: for Peer and peasant are alike interested in the maintenance of the political and the religious institutions it so admirably defends.—*Post January* 16

Sir R. Peel's remarks at the Glassgow dinner were throughout a virtual begging of the question of Reform—a pompous and elaborate shuffle—not so satisfactory, even as his famous Tamworth Manifesto, in which he did contrive, with incredible difficulty, to stammer out something intelligible, though that something was but next door to a nothing. On the great questions which will agitate the country this next Session, he made not the slightest remark—offered not the slightest opinion. We can gather nothing from his Glasgow Speech, but that he is opposed to a Reform of the House of Lords, and takes fright at the mere mention of the word, democracy. As regards the Right Hon. Baronet's declaration of hostility to "Peerage Reform," we think nothing of it, Fettered as he is, he could not have spoken otherwise. But who shall say that because he is in favour of an irresponsible system of legislation this year, he shall be so the next? For very many years of his official life, he was just as stronly opposed to the concession of the Catholic claims, yet he granted them, despite the evident dangers which he fancied he foresaw in such concession! And let the popular clamour for "Peerage Reform" deepen to a hurricane; let the people show themselves unanimously in its favour—and they are fast walking to a conviction of its necessity—and we do not despair of seeing Sir Robert Peel play over again the game that he played on the question of Catholic Emancipation. The Right Hon. Baronet is not a statesman of principle, but of expediency. He has no stern settled opinions of his own; but is acted on by those of his party. He is bold enough on occasions; but even in his most stirring speeches, he always takes refuge behind generalities. What, for instance, are his remarks on the hereditary principle, but vague, frothy, *ad captandum* common place? Attempt to analyse them, and you are surprised to find how little substantial matter there is in them. The arrangement bears the same proportion to the verbiage, that Jack Falstaff's "halfpenny worth of bread" bore to his "ten shillings worth of sack." On the whole, therefore, we unhesitatingly pronounce Sir R. Peel's Glasgow speech a failure, because it is weak where it should be strong; wordy and general, where it should be sententious and particular; and explicit only on that point where explicitness was needed—for who cared to know that Sir R. Peel would oppose Peerage Reform, when every one knew, from his present embarrassing position—as standing mid-way between the moderate and immoderate Tories—that he could not possibly for the season have acted otherwise.—*Sun Jan.*, 16.

The grand banquet at Glasgow to Sir Robert Peel seems to have been a very magnificent affair, and the Right Hon. Baronet deemed it but fair, in return, to dedicate a considerable portion of his speech to the praises of Glasgow, and his admiration of the country and its religious establishment. The burden of the speech was, however, "Support the House of Lords." The Peers are to be responsible to God alone, and the Commons to be responsible to the Lords. In short, the whole efforts of the Tories are directed to render the Reform Bill a dead letter, by placing the electors under the control of the oligarohy. It has been demonstrated that there cannot be two independent powers in a State, and the Reformers propose to avoid collision by making both branches of the legislature responsible to the nation. The Tories, on the other hand, wish to destroy the independence of the Commons. Those who look for any thing like a manifesto in the Glasgow speech will be disappointed. It contains no indications of the course the Tories are to pursue during the approaching session. Sir Robert went to the dinner well stored with extracts from French and English writers, and he worked them up into a vindication of the House of Lords, and an attempt to show that democracy was incompatible with a country in the situation of England. His speech had more of the character of an essay than an address at a political banquet. From the accounts we have received it was by no means one of his most successful efforts. It was not, like the Tamworth address, inspired by the approach of office. As to the other speeches, the affair went off very heavily. The banquet was rich in *material* respects, but poor in *intellectual*.—*Chronicle January* 18.

The names of some of the gentlemen who appeared at the Glasgow dinner, such as the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Emmerson Tennent, Sir William Rae, etc, must satisfy our readers that the numerous assemblage was not composed of citizens of Glasgow. In fact, the meeting was a gathering of Tories from all parts of the empire, but particularly from Scotland.—In that light, 3,000 Tories, if there were so many, including pensioners and all, is not a great number.—*Courier, January* 18.

SIR, R. PEEL'S VISIT.--We subjoin a few details of the lat magnificent banquet at Glasgow. The number of persons present was 3,402—the number of tickets disposed of was 3,352—those presented to students, to the deputation from the operatives, and to the tradesmen employed in erecting the edifice, 50. In the galleries alone there were 1.034 persons. By the sale of tickets the money collected amounted to £4,858 15s, exclusive of Sir R. Peel's splendid donation, but we have not yet learned what the absolute outlay was, and whether or not there is any chance of a surplus for the benefit of the poor. From a hasty survey of the list of names and residences, we would say the 2,000 were from Glasgow, or its immediate neigbourhood Of the behaviour of the immense multitude which thus spontaneously sought to honour Sir R. Peel, we cannot speak in terms of too high commendation. It was orderly beyond our most sanguine expectations. Of the splendour of the meeting we know not in what language to speak; but this we can say, that to our dying hour we never can forget the loud, the simultaneous, the deafening shout, with which the Right Hon. Baronet was received. Let the reader imagine 3500 men cheering from every quarter of a vast amphitheatre—let him fancy the faces of this vast auditory all turned towards one spot—let him picture to himself this multitude, animated by one spirit, and influenced by one predominant feeling, the determination to honour, by a burst of enthusiastic applause, the great and good man who stood before them—and he may form some idea of this animating spectacle. Sir Robert was visibly affected and became pale. He soon recovered, however, and when he rose to return thanks for his health, looked well and cheerful. At other periods of the evening, the spectacle was also very animated—we allude particularly to the tremendous cheers with which the healths of the King, Queen, and Princess Victoria were drunk—and those in answer to the announcement of Sir Robert, that he would preserve entire the Established Church of the united empire. Altogether this has been the grandest and most magnificent meeting that was ever held in Glasgow for any public purpose whatever, and the interest excited by it has been in proportian to its importance. As a proof of this we may be allowed, without vanity, we hope, to state, that on Saturday we sold 6,000 copies of the *Glasgow Courier*, an impression, greater, we believe, than was ever before thrown off in this city. Sir Robert Peel in travelling homewards assumed the name of Mr. Jones in order to pass unrecognised.—Glasgow Courier.—*January* 20.

Mr. Oswald, the member for Glasgow, last week rendered an account of his stewardship to his constituents at Glasgow, which gave perfect satisfaction, and was entertained at a public dinner. The company amounted to 500 persons, and several liberal scpeeches were delivered in the course of the evening.—*Scothman.*—*January* 21.

The battle is not always to the strong, and seldom to the braggart. When the Duke of Wellington reads the reports of speeches delivered at Conservative dinners by the men whom he vanquished in 1829, and who have since been repeatedly driven off the field even when under his own command, can scarely escape the reflection that these pot-valiant orators, so ready over their wine to risk all for the "Constitution," may waver and crouch again, in the heat of the struggle which is approaching. Sir Robert Peel himself, the Duke knows, is not unchangeable in his course and we can fancy his sneer when he saw the grandiloquent pledge, which Peel delivered at Glasgow, to stand by the Church. This, he must think, is just the same sort of stuff that my Lieutenant talked when he was Member for Oxford University, and he is now the renegade Representative of "Tamworth tower and town."

However, all must acknowledge that the Scottish Tories made a grand *demonstration* at Glasgow on Friday last. Nearly three thousand five hundred persons were present at the Peel banquet. Of these about fifteen hundred came from all parts of the country; two thousand being inhabitants of Glasgow and the vicinity. But it is of little moment where the guests came from; there they were—on the ground chosen for the assembly—the most numerous and powerful festive gathering ever assembled in this country to do honour to a political leader and testify adhesion to his party. Such was the influence they exercissd, that the Whigs could not prevent their own friends from *ratting*; several of them, it appears from the jibes of the Liberal journals of the place, took the opportunity to desert and unite themselves with the triumphant Tories.

It is pretended in some of the Whig newspapers that the Glasgow Festival was a failure. This is sheer nonsense. Had the tables been half empty, it would have been a failure; but were there not from three to four thousand men at the dinner, many of them persons of high rank and large possessions? Had the orator and his entertainers quarrelled—had there been a row—it would have been a failure; but the whole assembly rose as one man when Peel called upon them to stand by the Church and the Lords. They were unanimous, and enthusiastic. True, it may be that some were disappointed in the grand speech of the evening, regarding it merely as a rhetorical display, and Sir Robert Peel as an orator. Those who had never heard him speek, and who had built their expectatious upon the hyperbolical praises of the Tory journalists, who attribute to him superhuman powers of eloquence, may have been surprised, and not agreeably, to find the Tory champion a person without originality of idea or expression—a painstaking artist, very adroit, but not at all overpowering—ingenious, but not brilliant. On the other hand, there were probably many at the banquet who would be struck with his "pawkie" shrewdness, and esteem him a *safe* man, more trustworthy by far as a Minister of State than one who sported large views of politics, and aimed at effect by the enunciation of high *principles*. Then again, it was a disappointment to the quidnuncs that Sir Robert Peel did not disclose more of the Parliamentary tactics of the Tories for next session. Their expectations, however, were unreasonable. It is not the cue of a cautions candidate for office to commit himself to more than generalities. Who can tell what may happen? In the mean while, Sir Robert put one point beyond doubt—he and Lyndhurst will act in concert. There is no "split," as some of the twaddling Whigs have foolishly supposed, between the two Tory leaders. They will hunt the Ministers in couples, and divide the prey—when they can run it down.

Searching the Glasgow Manifesto for something tangible—for some declaration which may serve as a line of demarcation between Whigs and Tories—we find but one Sir Robert Peel will stand by the House of Lords—and so will the Whig Ministers; he is hostile to the Ballot—so are the Whig Ministers; will protect the State Church in the Three Kingdoms—the Whig Ministers will swear to do the same. For all that appears to the contrary, Sir Robert would give up the Irish Corporations to the "aliens." The only difference is, that the Whigs will transfer 50,000*l.* a year, at some future period, from the Church of Ireland to the National Schools of Ireland. *Viola tout.* With this slight exception, all the substantial part of Sir Robert Peel's speech might have been uttered by Lord John Russell. Really the discrepancy is that of tweedle dum and tweedledee, as far as the principles of government are affected. In the administration of public affairs, indeed, there is a distinctino, most important to the parties implicated,—namely, that in one case Whigs, in the other Tories, would flock with checks in their pouches to the bank on quarter-day.

As a review of the actual state and prospects of parties, Sir Robert Peel's speech was most deficient; and, like the absence of the statue of Brutus from the Roman procession, that deficiency suggests the theme that it was wished to suppress. He dared not to allude to the government of Ireland. He intimated vaguely that he would resist the alienation of the revenues of the Irish Church: but, even when aided by false courage which the shouts of that vast assembly might inspire for the moment in the breast of a coward, he could not screw up his nerves to touch upon O'Connell, or upon the formidable oganization of the Irish millions against the Tories. Yet he must have felt bitterly, in the midst of his triumph, that with a third of the population of the United Kingdom—burning with hatred of himself and his party, there could be no sure prospect of return to office. Everybody intrested in politics looks anxiously to Ireland. Daily are accounts received of the vigour and energy of the Ministerialists under their great chieftain O'Connell—of the defeats of the Tories at the registries, of the decline of their power, and sometimes of the ratting of their friends. These facts made the subject of Ireland unmanageable even by Peel before an audience of admiring partisans.

Being aware that a considerable number of persons present had welcomed and supported the Reform Bill, Sir Robert cunningly pretended that he had now become the protector of that measure. He admitted his defeat as an opponent of Reform, but called upon all those who had supported the Act of 1832 as a final settlement, to join his ranks and defend the next position, assailed by the unreasonable persons who regard the Reform Act as only the precursor of improvement and the means of further change Of this point, too, Sir Robert is certainly in accordance with all those Whigs who have declared that with the passing of that law the movement ought to stop. Before, however, either the Whigs, or professing Reformers like the Tamworth Baronet, "take up their position," as they say, on the Act of 1832, they should, in common honesty, give the people what that Act promised. At present we have something very different from the Reform Bill of Lord John Russell; which has been *Toryfied* in its working. "If it is to be a final measure, at least let us have it. Don't give us a stone, and then say," You ought to be satisfied with that good bread."

The Glasgow gathering has been succeeded by very large assemblages of Tories at Oxford and Maidstone. There, as elsewhere, the tone of the speakers was confident, and towards the present Ministers highly insolent and vituperative. The Tory activity since the close of last session has been wonderful, and could only have been inspired by the hope—it *may yet* be fallacious—of a speedy restoration of their friends to power. A majority of 40 against them on the Address would perhaps cool their courage.—*Spectrators January*, 20.

THE ADVENTURES OF SIR ROBERT.—Sedate as the Scotch are, we are amazed that the gravity of the good folks of Glasgow was not overcome by Sir Robert Peel's extravagantly fulsome and fustian courtship to their nationality. He told his tender tale to the effect, that when his education was completed he burned with anxiety to see Scotland, and he hied to Glasgow, where, having a soul above the windows of a "luxurious post-chaise," and views beyond country-houses, he hired "a humble but faithful steed"—mark that, O reader! a humble *but faithful* steed; folks don't often talk of faithful horses, but when it rounds a sentence and fills a breadth it is as good an epithet as another—having hired this humble but faithful steed, he did a most extraordinary thing—he rode on horseback, and traversed almost the whole of the country south of Inverness. "Bear with me," here said Sir Robert; "excuse me, if I indulge in honest exultation." These words of course heralded some mighty boast, some rare and proud achievement, some deed to gild a humble name—and what was it? Why, he thought that he had seen more of Scotland than some of its natives present! These are things indeed for a statesmen to be vain of—"great to little man." Wonderful Sir Robert Peel has surveyed Scotland from Ben Nevis to Ben Lomond; amidst the ruins of Iona, and not before he got there, he abjured the frigid philosophy which is indifferent to ground dignified by bravery and virtue. He stood on the shores of Staffa—think of that! he saw the swell of the ocean, and what a swell!—a swell like his own eloquence, sounding mightily as it breaks in froth—he has lived on the banks of the Spey; he has spent two autumns in the North; he wants no guide to the banks of Badenoch; he can find his way from Lochabar to Cairngoram. Great is Peel! But this is not all. He has climbed mountains' sides with no other companion than a shepherd, and finding him a good fellow, has wished a string of wishes connected with the Established Church; and when he said his prayers with this shepherd he did a very improper thing, namely, instead of thinking of his devotions, allowed his thoughts to wander to another wish (the bull is his), "deprecating the arrival of the day, if ever it should come," when men should be ashamed or unwilling to support the Scottish Kirk. Now, let us imagine the parallel of this—let us suppose that a Scotchman is invited to a public dinner in London, and how enormously absurd would be a speech, *mutatis mutandis*, such as that of Sir Robert at Glasgow! Our alterations are only such as are necessary to the change of person and of scene from Scotland to England. Loquitur *Sir Archy Macsycophant*:—

"Gentlemen, I am not a stranger to London. No, gentlemen; when my education was completed I burned with anxiety to see London. I came here—I wished to see something of England which I could not have seen by hasty glimses from the windows of a luxurious postchaise. I wanted to see other habitudes and manners of life, besides those which the magnificent castles and mansion of our nobility and gentry present—yes, in London I hired a humble but faithful steed, and I traversed, partly on horseback and partly on foot, almost the whole of the country which lies to the southward of Reigate, (Cheers.) Gentlemen, bear with me—excuse me if I indulge in honest exultation (cheers), excuse me if I say, in this society of Londoners, that I think I have seen more of your native county than some of those I am now addressing. (Cheers.) I have read the map of England in the great scale of nature, from the summits of Richmond hill and Clapham rise; I have visited the illustrious Isle of Wight, in which the enervated citizens derive the benefits of bracing air and sea-bathing. Yes, amid the ruins of Carisbrook I abjured that frigid philosophy which would conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground that has been dignified by wisdom, by bravery, or by virtue. (Loud cheers.) I have stood on the shores of the Thames; I have seen the Temple not built without hands (cheer); I have heard the mighty swell of Fleet-street; the pulsations of the great metropolis beating in its inmost recesses, and swelling a note louder far than any that ever pealed from barrel organs, (Loud cheers.) I have lived on the banks of the Paddington Canal; I have spent two autumns in Margate; I want no guide to the banks in Lombard-street; I could find the way from Brighton to Worthing. (Cheers and a laugh.) Many a day have I climbed the South Downs with no other companion than a Sussex shepherd. Many an hour have I passed in converse with him, listening to his simple annals, and his artless views of human life. I have learned to admire, by personal intercourse, upright and independent spirit, chastened by a natural purity. I have seen him with intelligence apparently above his condition, but with no intelligence but that which taught him patience under his privations, confidence in his exertions, submission to the law, loyalty to his King (cheers), and reverence for his God; and when I have seen that, my earnest prayer has been, that to his children and his children's children mighty be preserved that system of education which founded moral obligation on the revealed will of God—(loud cheers)—my earnest wish has been, that the circumstances of England, with reference to religious education, might long enable her to enjoy that proud, and I believe peculiar privilege, of not having a system of education enforced by the law, and in connexion with the Established Church. (Loud cheers.) And when I joined that man in public worship, and heard the sublime truths and pure doctrines of our common faith enjoined and enforced according to different rites, think you I have adverted to distinction in point of forms?—think you I have troubled a myself with questions of Church discipline or Church government? (Loud cheers) No; but with a wish as hearty and as cordial as that which you could entertain, have I deprecated the arrival of that day, if ever it should come, when men in authority or Legisiators should be ashamed or unwilling to pay rates for the maintenance of the Churches of England (loud cheers); to mend its windows, with the Parsons' bands and surplices, sweep the buildings, dust the pews, wind the clock, and ring the bells.—(Loud cheers.)—*Examiner.*—*January* 27.

RESURRECTION OF PEEL THE REFORMER.

Among the "signs of the times," to which we pointed last week, was the ostentatious patronage of Sir Robert Peel by the *Morning Post* The "Leading Journal," as it used to call itself, has abstained from any eulogy on Sir Robert; although his election by the Glasgow boys afforded an opportunity for descanting on his matchless merit and popularity. The *Times* is in the interest of Lyndhurst, and can scarely rejoice at the apparent intention of the Tory placehunters, in the event of a "restoration," to range themselves under the cautious Baronet, in preference to the desperate Ex-Chancellor. The *Times*, however, will be forced to follow in the wake of the *Post*, and take up with Peel; for Lyndhurst never can be any thing better in politics than a clever bravo, hired by the job, and paid by the job. The execration of the Irish nation, which he earned by his alien speech, has rendered him a focus of danger to any Minister who should be hardy enough to take him for a colleague. He can do "a good stroke of work" in Opposition for a single session, but is not the *safe* man for a permanent leader. This the placehunting, that is the more crafty section of the Tories, see plainly enough; and so they fall back upon Peel. But Peel has "antecedents" which embarrass himself and his allies. He has professed himself a Reformer, aware of the necessity of acting in a "spirit of accommodation" (to quote his own words) "to the altered circumstances of the Government." With Peel for their leader, the Tories must swear that they are Reformers too; and so the worldly-wise section reassume the mask of moderation, and direct their organs of the press to write in "a spirit of accommodation to the altered circumstances" of the party. Poor Lord Wodehouse declaimed against moderation and forbearance, as the *bane* of the Tories—he was not let into the secret: but Mr. Dawson, the betrayer of the Londonderry Boyes, knows better; for at his Devonport display he laboured to demonstrate how zealously the Tories would execute laws which they had stigmatized as subversive of the Constitution, and guard privileges which they had denounced as destructive of Church and State. At the Colchester gathering too, on Tuesday last, Sir George Smyth eulogized Sir Robert Peel, for his freedom from the violence which "*unfortunately*" too often marked the words and actions of the Ultra-Tories The meaning of all this is obvious. There has been no reaction *in favour of old-fashioned Toryism*: the Tories have found that out. Dens has had his day, and Lyndhurst's is nearly over.

To show that we are not exaggerating the change which has come over the Tory party very recently, and doubtless upon a nearer glimpse of office and its responsiblities, we shall quote a few sentences from the *Morning Post* of Monday and Thursday.

"There is nothing more unphilosophical, or more plainly contradicted by experience, than the assumption than the political party under whose guidance a great constitutional change has taken place must be the only or the fittest party to contrive and carry into effect *measures of detail suitable to that great change.*" * * * * *

"We have said that there is little prospect or probability of legislative inprovements being effected at all unless they are taken inhand by Conservatives alone can undertake them without suspicion of their sincerity, consequently without strenuous opposition from those whose cooperation is necessary to sound and useful Reform. Take the Church for example." * * * * *

"*The country desires improvement*; and seeing that, from the desperate and revolutionry connexions of the present Ministry, there is no probability of its being allowed to attempt any thing which is not tainted with a revolutionary character, the country is, in our opinion, *looking for another Administration*, in whose measures those whom they concern will have confidence."

Nothing but reform and improvement will now go down with the Conservatives!—only let the Tories *in*.

"Probably there are many well-disposed people in England, who have been so imposed upon by the perpetual concealment of truth und assertion of falsehood on the part of the Ministerial press, that they may be inclined to reply to us in this way—'You have shown why the Whig Radicals fail, and why they ought to fail, in the schemes which they have undertaken under the name of reforms; but if you Conservatives had the Government, you would give us no reforms at all: you were against the Reform Bill, and you will try to repeal that instead of following it up by practical improvements."

This is exactly what the people *do* say of the Tories, and believe of the Tories. The *Post* could not have hit the nail more directly on the head. But the Tories, calumniated innocents, are not opposed to Reform—quite the contrary; the *Post* swears it, and Plausible Peel professes it.

"When Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister, his language was this—'After the passing of the Reform Bill, I saw that a great change had taken place: that there had been a complete revolution in the possession of power; and that necessarily, there must be on the part of public men, who mean honestly by their country, *a spirit of accommodation* in their public course *to the altered circumstances of Government* I, however, cannot say that I intend in power, or as a condition on which to obtain power, to adopt any course differing in principle from that which I pursued in Opposition, *subsequently to the passing of the Bill of Reform.*' Thus it is plain, that the Conservatives, speaking by the mouth of their leader, *did adopt the spirit of the Reform Bill*, and that not (as has been asserted) for the sake of keeping the Government, when they obtained it by the spontaneous will of the King, in November 1834, but at the time that the Reform Bill became, and bacause it had become the law of the land. It is impossible for language to be more explicit than was the language of Sir Robert Peel respecting his adoption of the Reform Bill, and his determination to act up to its spirit in the course and conduct of his Government."

Was there ever any thing more impudent than this attempt to vamp up the stale, fetid fraud of 1335? Why, good Tories, this story of Peel and Reform is worn out: like the jargon of the Cosmogony man in Goldsmith, it will not impose upon a country bumpkin, or a country curate *twice.*—*Spectatar Novembe* 26.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

The abandonment by Government of the route to India by the Euphrates, in leaving that by the Red Sea the only one likely to be available for a regular communcation by means of steam navigation, has put the merchants once more into activity who originally combined their efforts in that important undertaking, but who were baffled alike by the uncertainty as to the route which was to be determined on as the most practicable, and the settled opposition of the East India Company to any project of the kind. This should not be taken to imply that they ever thought the route by the Euphrates afforded even a reasonable chance of success, for they treated it from the first as a mere job; but it served the purpose of their opponents by throwing obstacles in their way, and in dividing the efforts of those who would otherwise have cordially co-operaled with them. Now that the difficulty is removed, they are again in action, and a large subscription has been raised for the purpose of carrying their original plan, by the way of the Red Sea, into execution. What has further encouraged this new effort is the arrival of intelligence from India, which affords practical proof of the expediency of this route. It appears that the London mail of 1st June arrived at Bombay, by way of Egypt, on 18th July, thus completing the distance from this city to India in the short space of 48 days. If the East India directors still withhold their support, or throw obstacles in the way of this most interesting undertaking, they will be subjected to as much opprobrium, especially on the part of the natives of India, as ever fell upon any public body. The communications from thence have been for some time past couched in a tone of angry remonstrance at the conduct of the India Board; and the prevalence of the same sentiment among the merchants of London and the outports is well known. The proposed plan, if carried out to the full extent, will be one of the most magnificent of the kind projected since the commencement of steam-navigation, as it is intended to comprise not only India Proper, but the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and even Australia. Some of the calculations as to time, independently of the line from England to India, have been given, and strike us as scarcely capable of execution, but they are considered by men acquainted with those seas to be perfectly practicable. Take, for example, the following interesting route, within the limit of a common summer excursion, viz.—Point de Galle to Acheen and Penang, six days; Penang to Malacca, Singapore, and Batavia, four! Batavia to Timor, six; Timor to Australia (Melville Island), two: stoppages, six; in all 24 days. The time from Singapore to Canton is estimated at seven days. From all that can be ascertained in the execution of the projected is likely to devolve on persons every way fitted for so important a trust; and most of the obstacles are now overmome, or likely soon to give way, the public may shortly expect to hear of its comming into operation.—*Times Dec.* 19.

There is considerable speculation, with some anxiety, as to the non-arrival of the overland India mail that would quit Bombay on 16th September. A Post-office order of Calcutta, dated July 21, stated that the general mail from all the Presidencies of India would be dispatched by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, from Bombay, September 16, For Korna, represented by Colonel Chesney to be preferable to Bussorah on many accounts. That official document added, that it was expected that such steamer would reach Korna by the end of September, that Col. Chesney might commence his ascent of the Euphrates early in October, and deposit the mails at Scandaroon on the 24th of that month (October), and thence be conveyed to Malta. Such order likewise announced, that a communication had accordingly been forwarded to Col. Chesney, with instructions to make every arrangement in the Mediterranean for the conveyance of those India mails to England. Now, that mail, if forwardeed by the usual route *viâ* Alexandria, it is calculated, ought to have arrived at Malta so as to have been thence forwarded by the Malta mail which arrived here November 26, It was not brought by that mail, nor by the Malta mail which arrived on the 28th ult., nor has any intelligence of any kind been received as to the cause of such non-arrival. While, on the other hand, the *Crown*, which left Calcutta September 1 (the above-mentioned mail having quitted Calcutta August 30), arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult. The event has caused much inconvenience to many merchants, as, calculating on the overland, mail the correspondent, in several instances omitted to forward duplicates by the *Crown*; while the letters of those who forwarded by both conveyances reached their destination by the *Crown*, although subsequently dispatched. The cause of the delay is wholly unexplained, nor is there one surmise on the subject.—*Times Jan.* 7.

Bombay papers to 28th August have arrived. The *Gazette* of the preceding day mentions the return by the *Hugh Lindsay* to his native land of a young Parsee, named Dinshaw Furdonjee, who had been in England for the four preceding years receiving "a general and commercial education" The circumstance is noticed at considerable length, for the purpose of doing justice to the moral courage of the parent in being the first Parsee to send his son to such a distance for the purposes of intellectual improvement, to surmount national prejudices. These journals mention the intended despatch of a steamer to the Persian Gulf, the details of which have been heretofore noticed, and observes that the loss of the *Tigris* led to doubt whether the mails could be forwarded by the route of the Euphrates, as originally intended, but "that the Government were still resolved to make the experiment."—*Times Jan.* 14.

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE SESSION.

EDINBURGH REVIEW—The approaching session brings together the imperial Parliament under circumstances of awful responsibility. It will determine, under whose charge the government of the country is to be placed. Whether it is to be continued in the hands of men, who, however popular in their spirit, and reforming in their measures, nevertheless, among the present divisons of political opinion, represent in strictness a middle party; or, whether the management of public affairs is to be transferred to either of the extremes. The latter supposition is the same thing as supposing that the Tories are restored to power. For, the Radicals know as well as we do, that their means at present are destructive only. They may destroy an administration; they cannot form one. The restoration of the Tories to power, even for a day, on pure Tory principles, is an occurrence only one degree less impossible than the formation of a Radical cabinet. The attempt could lead to nothing but to alarm in England—in Ireland civil war. It cannot enter into the mind of man to conceive a Tory restoration as a thing peaceable or permanent; unless it should be accompanied by new combinations among the principal persons engaged in public life, and by corresponding concessions and compromises upon all the great measures of principle and policy, respecting which the minds of men are, up to the present instant, so much divided and disturbed. Coalitions of this kind, when absolutely necessary for the public safety, are nevertheless extremely difficult and infinitely hazardous. * * * Suppose the Whig government to be broken up by the partial secession or opposition of the Radicals, the Radicals will be answerable to the country for all the consequences of their tactics. A Tory administration, with disquietudes in England, and civil war in Ireland, will, in all human probability, be the first fruits of their new policy; whilst in the rear must come on further changes which it passes human sagacity to shadow forth, in their outline or results. Of these we might probably be

driven to place among the least, all the fears and dangers and discredits which attach to administrative coalitions, however necessary in themselves, and however they may have been forced by the public, from the emergency of the case, upon public men professing practicable opinions. If the Radical faith be ever destined to flourish in English soil, the example of such egregious misconduct will, we doubt not, throw back its progress for many a year. On the other hand, let us take the more pleasing and probable alternative, and suppose that such a majority of the Radicals remains faithful to the present government as will enable it to carry on the public service in the House of Commons. In this case it is high time for the House of Lords to be upon its guard. It is as its friends that we say so. We beseech it to look to the dangers which it will accumulate upon itself, and upon the constitution, by intemperate perseverance in the spirit and conduct which it has recently displayed. * * * A determined severance of itself from the common interests of the state, on part of any one of its constituent members, can only end in revolution. In whatever form, and from whatever quarter it may come, such a revolution will be much more extensive and much more fatal than any thing comprised in the complete establishment of all the hundred organic changes which the most fertile Radical invention has hitherto devised.—*Atlas January* 29.

SPECTATOR.—January, 26.

Sir Robert Peel has accepted an invitation from the Glasgow Tories to dine with them on some day in the month of January, when he will repair to Glasgow to be installed Lord Rector of the University. On the subject of Rectorial election, the *Caledonian Mercury* observes—

"If our opponents are determined to consider this election as a purely political triumph, then we will meet them on their own ground. We too consider it a triumph. It is the triumph of Peel, not over Campbell so much as over Lyndhurst. It is well known that this notorious nobleman was not only put in nomination, but actively canvassed for; and it was only when his supporters became aware of the irrepressible disgust which the bare mention of Lyndhurst's name created in every quarter, that Sir Robert Peel was thought of as a *dernier resort*. As for Colquhoun, no one ever seriously thought of him—Lyndhurst was the pet man of the exalted Tories; but he would not go down, and so Peel was set up. The *Standard* hopes that Peel will accept the honour and the dinner, and that he will fetch his friend (!) Lyndhurst along with him. We fervently concur in these hopes. Friend, indeed! This is very pleasant. The man who took the reins out of his hand, and sneered at "the man without pluck, grandfather," &c. We do not think *both* will come. Perhaps neither. But should they, forgetting old feuds, consent to journey northwards in company, we accept a rich treat. We expect Peel to repeat to the tailors of Glasgow those advices which he so earnestly impressed on the merchant-tailors of London. It will do good to Lyndhurst to hear on such good authority, that the Peers are impotent enough to resist a serious pressure, and that the fate of the country must be decided in the House of Commons."

The requisition of Sir Robert Peel received about 1200 signatures: a deputation proceeded with it to Sir Robert at Drayton.

The war against Dr. Hampden has been renewed. The following notice has been set up in Brasennose College, Oxford, by Dr. Gilbert, Principal of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University—

"After long and anxious consideration, I cannot refrain from declaring, that it will not be in my power to sign testimonials for orders for those members of this College who shall attend the lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity; and I hereby require them to abstain from them.

"A. T. Gilbert."

Perhaps, before long, Dr. Gilbert may regret the enunciation of this specimen of his theological and political bigotry; and we will shortly mention why. The foundations or endowments at Brassennose are almost entirely appropriated to the natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Northern counties. Now, if the Bishops in the North, and especially the new Bishops of Manchester, Ripon, and Durham, should require, as no doubt they will do, certificates of attendance on the lectures of the Regius Professor of Divinity, no members of Brassennose College will be able to get ordained. In that case, Dr. Gilbert will hear a storm gathering about his head.

It appears from the Paris papers and letters of Thursday, that Bilboa still holds out; although Count D'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, had despatched a special messenger to Vienna with the joyful intelligence that Don Carlos was at length master of one considerable town. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to recognize Carlos as King of Spain, as soon as he can succeed in establishing his court in some fortified place larger than a village. The rumour of differences between the Austrian and French Cabinets continued to gain ground. Court D'Appony and his attachés had put on mourning for Charles the Tenth; although the other members of the diplomatic body in Paris had abstained from this insult to the Orleans dynasty.

The Arabs in Africa are likely to give the French a good deal of trouble. As soon as their chieftain, Abdel Kader, ascertained that Clausel had marched towards Constantine, he collected a numerous band to attack Algiers itself, to the very walls of which he advanced. General Rapatel marched out of Algiers and defeated him, but not without very serious loss to his own force. The regular army in Algiers is so scanty, that Clausel organized a kind of National Guard for the defence of the place during his absence. There is much dissatisfaction in Paris on account of the niggardliness of the Government in their supplies of troops and the necessaries of war to Clausel. But then, as Louis Philip knows, his subjects, though fond of glory, dislike paying the price of it; and would grumble at an increase in the War Minister's budget.

The *Messager des Chambres* says, that as money grows scarce in London, it becomes more plentiful in Paris; the "reserve" of the Bank of France having been increased within a few days from 96,000,000 to 99,000,000 of francs in coin; there is also 12,000,000 in ingots.

The *Times* this morning states, on the "best authority," that Don Miguel was at Rome on the 9th of November, not dreaming of a journey to Spain, through France.

It is rumoured in Paris, that Bernadotte is very ill, and that intrigues are on foot among the Swedish nobles to set aside his son Oscara, and restore Legitimacy, in the person of Prince Vasa; to whose claims Russia is favourable.

The King will hold a Privy Council at Brighton, on Thursday.

We gave, last week, a long list of towns in which the Tories are almost sure to lose at least one Member at the next election; but we are reminded by correspondents that we omitted Salisbury and Falmouth, which should have been included in our catalogue of probable gains. At the election for 1833, the numbers at Salisbury stood as follow—

Brodie (Liberal)	392
Wyndham (Tory)	273
Bouverie (Liberal)	270

If at the last election Captain Bouverie had given a direct answer to the Liberals—yes or no—he or some other Reformer whould have been brought forward; but the Captain kept them in uncertainty till it was too late to enter on a contest, and so the Tory crept in. The registration just over has materially increased the Liberal strength, and we are assured that no Tory will be returned for Salisbury at the next election.

Mr. Freshfield, we presume, means to retire from Falmouth. His sons and partners, solicitors, have given notice to Parliament of applications for railway bills; and, by a resolution of the House of Commons dated 26th February 1831, it was determined that no Member, *either by himself or any partner*, should engage in the management of private bills. Mr. Harvey will remind Mr. Freshfield of this resolution, if no one else stirs in the matter. Therefore we apprehend that Mr. Freshfield must given up Falmouth; and in that case, the Liberals may return a Anti-Tory, as a suitable collegue for the Solicitor-Gen.

In Wakefield, the net gain of the Liberals by the late registration is 41 votes. Mr. Gaskell's majority over Mr. Lascelles at the last election was 55. Yet the Tories have been utterning a loud cackle about the "Conservative triumph in Wakefield," and the sure defeat of Mr. Gaskell.

The Revising Barristers for the West Riding of Yorkshire, have kept on the registry about 300 claimants as joint stock mill-owners, who were objected to by the Tories.

An account of the results of the East Gloucestershire registration, as far as relates to the objections only, has been published conspicuously in the *Times*; but, on examination, we find it to be full of blunders. The "majority in favour of Conservatives" is stated at 147; but the figures given show a majority of only 56. Besides, where is the account of the *claims* substantiated?

According to the *Gloucester Journal*, the Liberal gain in the Western division of Gloucestershire, is more than 160. The majority of Liberal over Tory claims was 360; but there was an adverse decision of the Barristers, by which many claims of Reformers were struck off.

In Cheltenham, the Tories have made a grand effort: they objected to 807 Reformers, but only struck out 159. The objections of the Liberals were—*bonâ fide*—only 47; but of these 45 were sustained. The Tories have no chance against Mr. Berkeley in Cheltenham.

The Radicals of Leeds are taking measures to secure the return of Sir William Molesworth as a colleague of Mr. Baines; and they warn the Whigs against any attempt to force *two* men of their party on the Reformers. The *Leeds Times* says—

"If the mere party Whigs—the Aristocrats—bring forward a third candidate to split the parties and play into the hands of the Tories, leave them at least no excuse for doing so. We ask not to dicate as to *their* candidate; we seek but to have the man whom we think fitted for doing our work; and if they support him, we are at their service to support their man, be he who he may. If the Reform Association prefer the likings of a few of their Whig dictators to the expressed opinions of the electors, on their heads be the consequences which must inevitably ensue. It is in their power to carry a Whig and a Radical; and if by preferring two Whigs sthey again admit Beckett, and separate themselves for ever from the Radicals, let the blame rest with them. Molesworth and Baines, if the Whigs please; if not, *every Redical must of necessity plump for his own candidate*, and no mistake. At the Holbeck meeting, dozens of individuals came forwards and offered to subscribe to almost any amount to pay Molesworth's election expenses; therefore the sinews of war are not wanting. Let it therefore be understood, that, if the Radical and the Whig are not carried,—if instead, the Whigs bring forward three candidates, and thus allow the seven thousand pounders to insult Leeds and disgrace it in the eyes of our countrymen,—let it be fully and fairly understood that the Whigs, and they only, are to blame."

This is the game which will be played at Newcastle, Halifax, and other places. If the Whigs support the Radical, the Radicals will support the Whigs—*but not otherwise*. The *Leeds Times* state, that of the 180 voters on the Holbeck list, nofewer than 160 vote for Sir William Molesworth.

It is rumoured that Lord John Russell will be invited to offer himself for Leeds, in case of a general election—*Halifax Express*.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland will be the Tory candidate for North Devonshire. Of the two present Members, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. Newton Fellowes, the latter will support the Ballot. Will Lord Ebrington do likewise? If not, he will lose the support of the Radicals, who will plump for Mr. Fellowes. But Lord Ebrington will probably have an intimation from head-quarters which will leave him at liberty to vote for the Ballot.

Mr. Greene, Mr P. M. Stewart, Mr. Marton, and Mr W. R. Greg, are candidates for Lancaster. We advise the Reformers to secure the return of Mr. Greg: there is not much to choose between the other three. Patrick Maxwell Stewart calls himself a Reformer, but he deserted the good cause at its utmost need, and voted for Sir Robert Peel's Address.

At a dinner given to Mr. Hurst, M. P. for Horsham, last week, that gentleman stated that the registration had secured the borough for the Reformers.

Colonel Grey, it is said, will have some official appointment abroad: in that case, there will be a vacancy for High Wycombe, which Lord Shelburne will probably fill.

There is no pleasing the *Spectator*. We are now told, that in our "semi-revelations" we do not state the number of Radical claims. Why, it was "stated" distinctly in the paragraph animadverted upon by our contemporary a fortnight ago; but, to please the *Spectator*, we are willing to state it again. The Radicals made *two hundred and seventy-seven* claims, of which they established *fifteen*. Is our contemporary satisfied?—*Brighton Gazette* [We *are* satisfied; for at length we have elicited from the *Brighton Gazette* facts which prove the superiority of the Reformers at the last registration. According to the figures of this Tory paper, the Reform gain on the objections was 31; on the claims 7; total gain, 38. It is true that the *Brighton Gazette* did mention a fortnight ago that the Radicals established 15 claims; but it was coupled with a reference to the chance of the "compound claims" being admitted by a Committee of the House of Commons, which we did not clearly understand. We complained of the statement being indistinct; and then the Brighton journalist repeated part of it, varying the numbers of the objections sustained, and saying nothing about the claims, which very possibly might have been incorrectly stated in the first account as well as the objections: we therefore called for complete, not semi-revelations; and the result is that which we have stated—a Radical gain of 38 votes. The *Brighton Gazette* does not tell us how it has so curiously happened that the Tories have gained a majority "*without troubling the Revising Barristers*;" whether by the death, removal, or rating of the Liberals.]

In the following account of the Durham registration, which we take from the *Durham Chronicle*, it will be seen that there has been no suppression, no semi-revelations; the statement is complete.

"Struck off by the Tories	26
Ditto by the Liberals	21
Majority for the Tories, in this respect	5
New voters placed on the register by the Liberals	47
Ditto ditto by the Tories	13
Majority for the Liberals, under this head.	34
Deduct Tory majority of rejections	5
Gross Liberal majority	29

This, added to the advantages gained by the Liberals on last year's revision,—superadded other causes which, since the election of 1835, have been at work to *damage* Mr. Trevor,—will present that very unpopular person (whom even the Northamptonshire persons, on his own confession, "laugh to scorn") with something not over and above agreeable to his feelings, whenever the next election may take place. We are firmly convinced, that if the two sections of the Liberal party will in future merge their differences in an honest resolve to return two Reformers, by the means through which Mr. Chaytor and Mr. Harland were returned in 1832, they are strong enough to accomplish that desirable object. If they do not, the shame and the punishment will be upon their own heads."

There is a dispute between the two parties in North Durham as to which has gained by the registration; but Mr. Emerson, the Liberal agent, has challenged his opponent to an investigation, in which we may presume he expects to come off conqueror. In a letter to the *Durham Chronicle*, he says—

"As Objector for the Liberals I call upon the Objector for the Tories to meet me at any place he may appoint, to examine the lists and go over the objections together, in order that an accredited account, bearing our respective signatures, of the number of objections served, the number of old voters struck off, and the number of new claimants admitted on each side, may appear in the *Chronicle* and *Advertiser* of next week.

From the *Blackburn Gazette*, we learn that the Rochdale Reformers gain 52 votes by the registration.

A "Liverpool Tradesman's Reform Association" has been formed; and we have no doubt that, in a few weeks, it will present an array of respectability and numbers which will put to shame the boasted Conservative gathering at the Amphitheatre.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

January 21st.

The address in reply to the Royal speech has furnished the orators of the French Chamber of Deputies with ample scope for the exercise of their debating powers. The practice in the Gallic House of Commons is to discus and vote upon each paragraph in the address separately, and then reject or adopt the "ensemble." This process commenced on Thursday week; and no great progress had been made in it down to Wednesday night, The Ministers did not appear as sure of their majority as was anticipated. Odillon Barrot carried an amendment to the third paragraph, declaring that the nationality of Poland had been guaranteed by the most sacred treaties, in opposition to the Government, by a majority of 189 to 181. On the fith paragraph, which relates to Switzerland, the Ministers also suffered something very like a defeat. M. Barrote, on Friday, took the opportunity of asking whether Conseil was not a spy sent to Switzerland by the Thiers ministry? thiers replied, that on the application of Gasparin, then Under Secretary to Montalivet in the Interior, he had applied for the expulsion of Conseil from Switzerland, as a refugee, engaged in treasonable projects, and not being a ware that he was a spy. hAs President of the Council," said Thiers. "I ought to ave known all, but I did not,"—palpable hit at the King, who had employed Gasparin confidentially in dirty work, which he dared not mention to Thiers or Montalivet. Gasparin was called upon for explanation, and cut a pitiable figure: he stammered and equivocated, and at length refused to give any explanation; alleging, that as a subordinate he could not reveal the secrets of his office. Count Mole then wished the vote on the Swiss paragraph to be taken; but the Deputies, indignant at the shuffling conduct of the Minister of the Interior, adjourned till the next day. On Saturday, Gasparin immediately ascended the tribune, and stated, that he had never written any letter or given any order, except by the direction of his superior, Count Montalivet; and Count Mole read a letter from Montalivet, taking upon himself the responsibility of all that was done in his department during his Ministry. The Chamber then agreed to the Swiss paragraph. The secret of the arrangement is, that the King called upon Montalivet to come to his rescue. The Chamber saw who was the real delinquent, and that Gasparin was merely his tool; so, out of delicacy to the King, they dropped the subject. There is, then, no doubt that the King of France personally employed a scoundrel named Conseil to go to Switzerland, and get up plots, which might serve as a pretence for bullying the Swiss Directory, and forcing them to expel troublesome persons from their territories. It was a dirty, contemptible, treacherous proceeding; and the King of France stands convicted of it in the face of Europe. We wish the gallant French nation joy of their reputable monarch.

The Spanish policy—intervention, cooperation, &c.—was the next grand subject of discussion in the Chamber and the Deputies were left hard at work upon it on Wednesday afternoon. Thiers, Guizot, Berryer, and Mauguin had all delivered speeches of great ability on the hackneyed theme; that of Guisot seems to be regarded as the most clever. It advocates non-intervention, the uselessness to France of active meddling with Spanish affairs, and the necessity of peace to the prosperity of the country. Berryer and Mauguin expressed great jealousy of the influence and reputation which England would acquire by her interference on behalf of the Queen, and intimated that she would never give up St. Sebastian. Thiers, of course, advocated an effectual intervention, and scouted the miserable half and half policy of Guizot, which in point of fact, he contended, was serviceable to the Carlists, and gave them moral aid.

The general feeling that Casparin must be dismissed, has given rise to many reports of fresh Ministerial changes; and Soult, it is said, is again in communication with the precious King.

MORNING HERALD.—Nov. 30.

As it is generally expected that a dissolution of Parliament will, some how or other, take place in the spring and not long after the commencement of the Session, the emissaries of the Whig Government are particularly busy just at this moment, in endeavouring to "put on the steam" of some popular excitement in behalf of their employers, to serve the purposes of the forthcoming election, and to help the incapable Ministry to hobble through another Session, looking to the chapter of accidents and the assistance of Dan O'Connell for a further prolongation of their official life. At present they feel their position very critical, and, like their colleague, Lord Palmerston, in his exquisitely farcical management of foreign affairs, think some striking "demonstration" necessary to give confidence to their friends and strike their opponents with awe.

For some time it was doubted what topic would be the most happy one to get up the steam of a national grievance upon, and to sink the recollection of Whig jobbery and corruption in the glorious confusion and patriotic uproar of a crisis. Feelers were put forth in the Ministerial Prints upon the question of handing over the "first instalment," as Mr. O'Connell calls it, of the property of the Irish Church to Papal uses. That would not do. No considerable portion of the people of England are so depraved in principle and so besotted in intellect as to desire to see the Church of Rome, in these dominions, aggrandised at the expense of the Church of England. Few are they, even of the most ignorant and stupid of the population, beyond the precincts of St. Giles's, who think that such a change would better their condition, or that of the public. On that subject, therefore, the "feelers" of the Ministerial Press to get up excitement in this country were met with most provoking indifference on the part of the public; and so it became necessary to "feel" in another direction.

Then the question of "Irish Municipal Reform" as it was called, was tried. Paragraph upon paragraph, and leader upon leader, were put forth to ascertain whether the whole kingdom could be thrown into a ferment, because the Sassenach-hating O'Connell was prevented from establishing his "school of normal agitation" in every city, town, and borough of Ireland. That attempt at creating a crisis in England, out of one of the most cherished of the O'Connellite grievances, failed as completely as Lord Palmerston's "demonstration" against the King of Holland in the North Seas. The universal apathy killed the lively hopes of the Whig Ministers, who to their great mortification, found that their own pauper-crushing poor law was a more prolific source of popular excitement than the appropriation clause, or the Irish Corporation Bill. Friendly as the Whigs are to agitation, when it works for themselves, there is no party so intolerant of it when it works against them. We suspect that they will have yet more agitation arising out of that tyrannical and anti-Christian poor law, than they will be able satisfactorily to grapple with. In the mean time it is necessary, if possible, to turn the people's minds to some other subject—and, at last, it has been resolved to try once more what can be done in making a popular diversion in favour of the Whigs by wielding the battering-ram of agitation against the House of Lords.

For some time past the Ministerial Journals have been shooting out their polypi-feelers upon this subject, gently hinting, that the question was likely soon to become one of popular discussion. At length it was announced that the borough of Lambeth would "have the honour of holding the first meeting on the subject of Peerage reform." We rather think that was a mistake, as some time ago that question had undergone discussion, or at least had been a theme of furious declamation in several towns of the North, through which the "Ministerial missionary," as he called himself, made a progress to preach down the House of Lords. If we mistake not, one of those towns was Newcastle, where the anti-Peerage and Ministerial candidate was subseqently defeated—an awkward practical commentary upon the popularity of Mr. O'Connell's text. We believe also that the respectable and intelligent patriots of Copenha-gen-gardens, and the Codgers of Codgers' Hall long ago anticipated the Whiglings of Lambeth in denouncing the House of Lords. But passing this by, we have no wish to pluck away a single leaf of the patriotic wreath which the be-whigged agitators of Lambeth have earned by coming forward so boldly at the present time to demolish the Coronets of the Lords.

To be sure it was rather an awkward circumstance for the Whigling concoctors of the meeting, that the genius of agitation should prove so restive as it did, and it should declare with a loud voice that the Whigs were "oppressing the poor, issuing expensive commissions upon commissions, and practising the odious centralizing system." But it was Mr. Banker who let the cat out of the bag, when he solemnly declared that the meeting was contrived for no other purpose than "to bolster up the Whig Administration." Never did any ricketty Cabinet stand more in need of repairs. We fear, however, that such clumsy tinkering as it has of late received from its allies of the movement will not long prevent it from falling to pieces. Nay, notwithstanding the profoundly Whiggish speeches of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt (we love to give the whole name, after the fashion of Dr. Primrose) and Mr. Hawes, the House of Lords will survive the Melbourne Administration.

When, however, we find it ascribed to Mr. Hawes that he said he "would vote for the removal of that practical grievance, the House of Lords," we cannot help asking whether Mr. Hawes thinks that the people of England are so forgetful of the bitter experience of the past, as to wish to try once more the experiment of an absolute House of Commons, with its assumption of tyrannical privileges, more oppressive and grinding to the people than that of the worst despotism that England ever saw? If he has a desire to distinguish himself by getting rid of practical grievances, we would recommend him to try his hand at relieving the industrious classes of this country from the bitter and degrading oppression of that real practical grievance, the Whig Poor Law Amendment Act. But this attempt at agitation against the Peers in support of what one of the speakers at the meeting called "Whig jobbery and treachery," has turned out, as it deserved to be, a signal and ridiculous failure. Mr. Hawes has an excellent understanding in many things, but he has made a great mistake in supposing that Lambeth can be moulded into a pillar of strength for the support of the incapable and tottering Whig Administration.

It is much to be regretted that, after all we have of late years heard upon the tempting subject of law reform, so little has been done towards expediting the despatch of business in the Courts in Westminister Hall. Though the number of suits commenced and proceeded in, has been every year diminishing, the progress of those which are, or ought to be, progressing before the Courts, is so slow and uncertain, as to amount in many instances to an actual denial of justice. In the Court of King's Bench, the highest and most important of them all, this is more especially the case. The new trial paper is, we have been informed, more than a twelvemonth in arrear; and that containing the Crown cases, and another which, as it turns out, is somewhat absurdly called the "Peremptory Paper," are in the same, if not a still more unsatisfactory state. For this unfortunate state of things we hear of various reasons assigned; but whatever the true reason may be, as an increased pressure of business cannot be assigned as one, it follows (or at least the public will be apt to think so) that what four Judges could accomplish in the times of Lords Tenderden and Ellenborough, might be got through by five in the present instance. One apparently obvious method of meeting the evil appears to be, that of increasing the days of sitting, or, in other words extending the Terms. At present, deducting the Sundays from the four Terms, the three Common Law Courts do not sit above seventy days, or little more than two months each year—a period which, in the present mode of conducting its business, has proved quite inadequate for the performance of the duties which devolve upon the most important of them. It has been objected to enlarging the Terms, that it would interfere with the time allotted for trials after Term. But, in answer to this, it should be remembered that there are now five Judges where there used to be four, and that were only three (as is frequently now the case) to sit *in banco*, as it is called, there would be always one, and sometimes two, to proceed with the Jury cases. But whatever may be the best mode of remedying it, that the evil is a great and crying one cannot be for a moment doubted. We have abstained from imputing blame, where no intentional ground for it, in all probability, exists. But though there may be no blame attaching any where, a great wrong is inflicted, for which there must be a remedy; and should that remedy not be found where, we trust, it will be, the House of Commons, with a standing Committee of Courts of Justice as part of its machinery will hardly do its duty if it any longer passes by an object of such general and important concern to all the King's subjects.

The present monetary crisis through which the country is passing, ought to convince the currency doctors of the invalidity and hopelessness of all their prescriptions. That the precious metals should be used as a standard of value, as well as a circulating medium, as far as they will extend, is reasonable enough; while to assume that they can exist in sufficient quantities to represent the actual business transactions of the wealthiest trading community in the world, is about as absurd as to suppose that a pint of water could extinguish a house on fire. It is very well known to every man of business that the daily banking

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concerns of the metropolis alone could not be carried on in specie, and that were it attempted, with the clearing-house done away, its futility would be apparent long before the first hour of closing arrived. What is really wanted in our currency is a paper circulation, representing *bona fidè* transactions and actual property. It is singular enough that the words "value received" were considered an essential feature in bills of exchanges and promissory notes long before the system of "accommodation bills" and "kiteflying" was known among men of business. That the quantity of paper representing no capital has been immense cannot be denied; and equally true and unfortunate is the fact that persons have been found and allowed to set up the trade of bankers, and as such to inundate whole districts with their paper, for great part of which no value has been received, or ever existed. Of such a paper currency we are no advocates; but, on the contrary, have ever been of opinion that those who assume to compete with the prerogative of the Crown in the creation of a circulating medium for the community, should be placed under some strict legislative control. Had such a precaution been resorted to, either before the country was inundated with an unlimited paper currency, or when the extent of the evil began to show itself, much, if not all, the individual loss and suffering which the country witnessed, would have been avoided—we mean the misery and loss which followed upon the failure of so many country banks which had issued promisory notes of circulation without possessing any visible or tangible means of answering their numerous promises to pay. Joint-stock banks, it is true, tend in a great measure to meet and remedy the evil; but in their cases, as well as in that of small firms, it is essential to public confidence and safety that, before they became banks of issue, a plain and tangible security should be given for their ultimate solvency. This point accomplished, the risk of danger of an unlimited paper circulation vanishes, while its existence gives wings to home and foreign trade, as well as to public and private enterprise and improvement, which, without it, must be repressed and languish.

Last night we received New York Papers to the 9th inst. The election for President was proceeding with increased spirit. Both sides still continued to anticipate the victory as its own, but the favourable effect of the returns upon the money market would seem to indicate that they were going in favour of General Harrison. Mr. Van Buren's policy with respect to the Bank, and other great questions agitating the United States, is known to coincide with that of General Jackson; so that the present struggle, like most of the late struggles in that part of the world, is, in point of fact, little more than a contention between the friends and foes of the National Bank. It appears from these arrivals that the swamps and fastnesses of Florida continue to prove an effectual security to the Indians. Another General and an increased army have failed to make any impression on them; while the troops sent against them are swept away without the consolation of glory by these pestilent exhalations, which are the real and the powerful enemy of the white man. The following are a few extracts, containing the latest intelligence from the quarters to which they refer:—

POST.—DECEMBER 23.

"The order recently issued for the Court of England going into mourning for his late Majesty King Charles the Tenth, has excited more attention and provoked more discussion in political circles than generally follow an official announcement of a character merely ceremonial. Thus it is that, when persons of frivolous minds are invested with high authority, circumstances which at other times would be regarded as unimportant are supposed to have some interesting meaning in relation to public affairs. It was on the 16th of November that we announced to the British public the intelligence of the demise of the late King of France. It was on the 16th of December, or exactly one month afterwards, that the Lord Chamberlain, acting, as in such cases he must always act, under the instructions of the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, issued an order for the British Court to go into mourning for ten days on the melancholy occasion. In other words the British Court was ordered to put on mourning about a fort night after the period at which, according to the ordinary consequence of such proceedings, it should have been taking its mourning off. A course so extraordinary has natural excited some curiosity, and, although we confess ourselves unable to solve the mystery, we think it right to lay before our readers some of the more plausible of the various conjectures which we have heard upon the subject. Some persons insist that Lord Palmerston put the official letter which announced to him the death of Charles the Tenth into the pocket of a light claret coloured coat, with peart buttons, and thus forgot the intelligence altogether, until about a fortnight afterwards, when he wore the same dress at a juvenile party at Pansanger, and having waltzed for three minutes with a young lady, and being by this exertion considerably exhausted, he drew the document along with his pocket-handkerchief, from its larking-place—that it fell on the floor—was presented to his Lordship by his fair partner—and that in this way the matter was recalled to his Lordship's recollection. Other persons affirm that Lord Palmerston, immediately on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence, set on foot a negociation with the Court of the Tuileries for the purpose of obtaining the consent and permission of the King of the French that the Court of the Sovereign of Great Britain should wear mourning for the deceased monarch. Another, and an opposite, explanation of the delay, given by persons not usually ill-informed upon diplomatic subjects, is that the King of the French having of late shown himself somewhat deficient in the energy and zeal necessary to carry into execution the joint projects of the Government of Great Britain and France with respect to the nations of the Peninsula, Lord Palmerston thought the opportunity too good to be lost of stimulating, by the threat of a Court mourning for Charles the Tenth, the languid efforts of our ally, and of fixing the wavering and ambiguous course of his foreign policy. A fourth version of the matter, very current in society, is, that since the death of Charles X. Lord Palmerston has received communication from the Court of the Tuileries, throwing, not merely cold water—for this it is known to have been constantly doing for many months back—but huge mountains of ice, upon the Noble Lord's pet scheme of Peninsular policy; and that, in a fit of vexation, his Lordship issued his direction to the Lord Chamberlain. One other explanation we have heard, and we will give it to our readers, because, without professing to know the facts, we think this explanation sounds, at least, quite as much like truth as any of the rest. It is said, then, that his Majesty, whom all will admit to have a finer and more correct sense of what it befits the King and the Court of England to do upon any occasion, determined, from the first, that he and his Court would, upon this occasion, show that mark of respect which decency and custom prescribe, to the memory of departed royalty. The will of their Royal Master was, it is stated, pertinaciously opposed by Ministers until they found that it would be imprudent on their part to urge the irreverend and unbecoming contest to extremities. It is thus that in some quarters a lapse of time, quite unprecedented, we believe, on any former occasion of the same nature, is accounted for.—(Post.)

ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.

It was our painful duty to record in an extraordinary Supplement, published yesterday afternoon, another regicide attack upon the existence of the Sovereign, whose firmness and prudence have so materially contributed to the welfare of France, and to the general peace of Europe. It is indeed lamentable to reflect that, of late, each public appearance of his Majesty has served as the signal for a fresh crime. Happily in this, as in other instances, the diabolical attempt was frustrated. The attack to which we allude was made as his Majesty was proceeding in his carriage to the Chamber of Deputies to open the session.

The road was lined on one side by the National Guards, and on the other by troops of the line. On the Quai des Tuileries, a few paces beyond the iron gate leading into the garden, nearly opposite to the Pont Royal, a pistol was fired at the carriage, just at the moment when his Majesty was saluting the crowd assembled to witness his passage. The assassin, it appears, took advantage of a slight opening in the line of troops by whom the King was surrounded, to approach within a few paces of the Royal carriage. The King was not struck. The ball broke the glass, passed between the heads of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and lodged in the upper part of she carriage. The pistol was fired by an individual who formed one of a group of three young men, placed immediately behind the National Guards. One only fired. At the moment the report was heard, another of the party had his arm extended, and was on the point of pulling the trigger of a second pistol, when a by-stander struck down his arm. The third had also a pistol in his hand, but had not presented it. The report threw the procession into some disorder. The King's carriage stopped suddenly. His Majesty put his head out of the window, spoke to several of the Generals who formed his escort, and assured the people that he was not hurt. Some splinters of the glass, however, struck the faces of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours. The Prince Royal was cut below the right ear and the wound bled profusely. The Duke de Nemours escaped with a few scratches on his right cheek. Immediately after the horrible act General Jacqueminot rode off at full gallop to prevent the Queen, who had preceded his Majesty to the Palais Bourbon, from being alarmed by any erroneous statement that might have circulated immediately after the attempt. The news was soon spread through the Chamber, but the statement of General Jacqueminot, who remained amongst his colleagues, soon dissipated all alarm, and opposed an effectual check to the exaggerations, which, but for his presence, would no doubt have created a panic amongst the assembled auditory. The three assassins were immediately arrested, and taken first to the post where the colours of the National Guards are deposited, and thence to that of the Commandant of the Palace, where the Prefect of Police arrived shortly afterwards and interrogated them. They all assumed great firmness, and declared thet they had acted of their own free will. They refused to disclose their names, and even taken the precaution of obliterating the marks of their linen. It is said that no other avowal could be obtained from the perpetrator of the atrocious attempt except a declaration that he belonged to the *Société des Familles*. The principal and his accomplices were ill-dressed, and each of them appeared to be about 22 or 23 years old. The young man who fired the shot has light brown hair, is much marked with the small-pox, and has rather a mean appearance.

Immediately after the sitting the members of the two Chambers proceeded to the Tuileries. The Deputies, headed by their temporary President, M. Bedock, and preceded by their huissiers, went on foot through the garden, forming a long procession. According to etiquette the Peers were first introduced, the Deputies waiting in the adjoining saloon. When the Deputies were admitted, M. Bedock, in few words, expressed to his Majesty the feelings of the Chamber on this occasion. The King returned his thanks in warm language, and expressed his happiness at finding, under such painful circumstances, the concord which had been shown by the two Chambers, and the eagerness with which the Chamber of Deputies had manifested this feeling. His Majesty afterwards conversed for a considerable time with the Deputies, who formed groups around him. He stated that he had felt great hesitation in alluding, in the Speech from the Throue, to the similar attempt made in June last, as he believed that a renewal of such an act was not to be expected in the present state of public feeling, when evil passions appeared to be subdued. The King then gave a minute account of the attempt, adding "I know not how I escaped; as, at the moment the report was heard, I had my head very much advanced towards the door. Nemours, who was also leaning forwards, had his head before the glass. The ball must have passed within a very few lines of it."

In the afternoon the Ministers likewise proceeded to the Palace to congratulate his Majesty on his providential escape, and, in the evening, the Ambassadors and Miniaters of the Foreign Powers had the honour of being received by the King.—*Galignani's Messenger, December* 28,

NAVAL AND MILITARY PROMOTION.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the *Gazette* of, Tuesday next will contain the long-expected reward, which, those who have risked life and death in their country's cause are so well entitled to receive. We feel satisfied that the value of the boon will be greatly enhanced in the estimation of the army and navy, by the knowledge that they owe it entirely and exclusively to the firmess and perseverance of the King, and to his anxious and unceasing interference on their behalf. Under any circumstances they would receive it with feelings of gratitude, but, in the present instance, it comes recommended to them, not only as the offering of a grateful country, but as a special gift of a kindhearted monarch. As to the effect it will have on naval promotion, we believe that 102 captains will either obtain their flags or retirement, the Hon. G. Paulett included, and that the consequence will be, an addition of 2s. half-pay daily to the 200 officers who will then be at the top of the list. As far as can be judged, about 55 officers will be put on the active flag-list—active, at least, in a comparative sense, for the great bulk of those thus raised in rank can tell of 50 years' servitude; and the list of admirals will then comprise about 135. At the last promotion, of July, 1830, the list was 198, at which time 48 or 49 captains were promoted—The military brevet will include—All Colonels of 1829, including Sir W. Gomm; all Lieutenant-Colonels of 1822, including Lieut-Colonel R. Dalyell, unattached; all Majors of 1822, including Major C. C. Johnson, half-pay, 10th foot; and all Captains of 1822. In the present arrangements subalterns have not been included, but it is understood that Lord Howick, in the propositions he intends submitting to Parliament, will take care that they be not excluded from some proportionate recompense, either honorary or pecuniary. By the intended measure the followiug regiments, commands, and staff situations, will become vacant:—

1st and 2d Life Guards, Oxford Blues, Grenadier Guards as also the senior majority—Coldstresm Guards, Scots Fusileer Guards, 10th, 39th, and 66th Regiments.
The command at Chatham, held by Sir L. Greenwell.
The command of a division of Marines at Woolwich.
The command of the Royal Artillery in Ireland.
The command of the Royal Engineers in Ireland, Portsmouth, Devonport, Leith, Gibraltar, the Jonian Isles, and Canada.
The Quartermaster-Generalship in the East Indies.
The Deputy Adjutant-Generalship of the Royal Artillery
The same office in the Royal Marines.
The Lieut.-Governorship of the Royal Military College.
The office of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Jersey.
Twenty King's Aides-de-Camps, besides.
Thirteen Colonelcies of Artillery,
Eleven do. of Engineers,
Two do. Marines,

Leaving at the disposal of the authorities a number of appointments, independent of the promotion consequent on the elevation to superior rank of so many regimental officers. But it is not intended, we learn, to fill up the 20 vacancies in the King's Aides-de-Camps, that will be created by the operation of the Brevet.—(United Service Gazette.)—*London, January* 2, 1836.

The Brevet and the Navy Promotions, it is understood, will appear in this evening's *Gazette*. The Catpains who are to receive flags will include all those who are qualified of the year 1805. The following are the other Navy Promotions:—

COMMANDERS PROMOTED TO CAPTAINS:—W. Slaughter, T. Gill, J. Persons, W. A. Herringham, R. Gorden, J. Brasier, R. Fair, R. C. M'Crea, J. Pole, M. Quin, R. Owen, W. Hewett, J. B. Maxwell, J. R. Carnac, S. L. H. Vassall T. Maitland, T. Dilke, W. Robertson, W. Hargood, Sir T. R. T. Thompson, Bart.; H. Nurse, R. Smart, K. H.; G. R. Mundy, Sir W. Dickson, Bart.; and W. S. Smith.

LIEUTENANTS TO BE COMMANDERS:—L. A. Robinson, R. Loney, W. H. Quin, J. Hallowes, S. F. Harmer, J. Adams (b), J. Morgan, T. V. Watkins, F. D. Hastings, M. A. Slater, C. A. Barlow, F. Patten, T. Mathias, A. C. Duncan. H. J. Worth, F. R. M. Crozier, J. N. Nott, G. Ramsay, H. Eyres, J. W. D. Brisbane, J. C. Wickham, H. E. Edgell, S. H. Usher, G. Byng.

MATES TO BE LIEUTENANTS:—Messrs. M. Peppin. W. Robinson, G. Morritt, F. W. Foote, J. Illingworth, W. Ellis, J. P. Bower, J. C. Bynon, Jefferey, C. W. Lindsry, A. Cooper, A. A. Ingram, D. Edwards, W. E. Triscott, R. B. Miller, J. Sibbald, J. H. Norcock, V. A. Massingberd, P. B. Stewart, J. F. Carroll, G. Gore, D. R. B. Mapleton, J. C. Hoseason, R. S. Hewlett, J. L. Stokes.—*January*, 12

PORTSMOUTH, JANUARY 14.—Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, both shifted the colour of their flags, in consequence of promotion, on Wednesday morning, under the customory salutes.

The following Senior Captains, who are not mentioned in Tuesday's *Gazette*, will obtain the rank of retired Rear-Admirals, not having had their pendents flying in active service during the period pointed out in the Order of Council for regulating Flag promotions; most probably, however, the gallant Woodriff will be a retired Captain, as his situation at Greenwich is considered a preferable one; and perhaps about two other officers may be placed on the same list. from causes which will be understood if they are so placed: C. Fielding, D. Woodriff, J. Winne, R. Poulden, P. Riboulleau, M. Buckle, J. Allen (*a*), J. Noble, F. A. Coffin, J. Raigersfield, C. J. W. Nesham, J. Wight, H. F. Edgell, C. Quinton, W. Butterfield, R. Byron, W. Young, W. Daniell, J. Walton, A. Brine, B. M. Praed, S. Mottley, E. W. Browne, J. R. Smollett, W. Ricketts, Hon. W. Le P. Trench, E. S. Clay, C. Carter, F. G. Bond, W. H. B. Tremlett, S. Butcher, R. O'Brien, M. Godwin, J. Master, Sir S. P. Humphreys, F. Temple, H. Gordon.

COURT OF CHANCERY. LINCOLN'S INN NOV. 29.

BACON V. CLARKE.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Vice-Chancellor. The object of the bill was to compel payment from the executors of Mr. Fairlie, formerly of Calcutta, of a sum of 10,000*l*, which had been received by him as the trustee, under a deed executed by the father of the plaintiffs, and which sum had been remitted by the house of Ferguson and Co., where it was deposited in the shape of bills from India, drawn upon the house of Fairlie, Bonham, and Company, in England. Before these bills became due, the house in England had failed, and before the bills could be returned to India, the house there by which they had been drawn had also failed. It was therefore insisted by the plaintiffs that the private estate of the trustee, Mr. Fairlie, was liable to make the good the amount of the trust-monies.

Mr. Treslove, Mr. Wakefield, and Mr, Hallett, were heard for the plaintiffs.

The Solicitor-General appeared for the executors of Mr Fairlie.

MISCELLANEA.

The approaching marriage of the accomplished Miss Emily Bagot with the Earl of Winchelsea, it is at length arranged, and will be solemnised in about a fortnight, at the Pavilion. In consequence of Miss Bagot's marriage, a vacancy will occur amongst the Maids of Honour. The Noble Earl is in his 46th year, and by his first marriage with the eldest daughter of the Duke of Montrose, has two children, George James Viscount Maidstone, who recently became of age, and Lady Caroline Finch Hatton, who is also, it is understood, on the eve of forming a matrimonial connection with—Turnour, Esq.—*Post, December*, 30.

Our Paris correspondent gives the following particulars of a circumstance which has occasioned much conversation in Paris. It is dated the 22d:—

"On a late trial cruise of his Majesty's frigate the Inconstant, Captain Turner became acquainted with Lord Henry Russell, then a midshipman on board that ship. They returned to England, and each projecting an overland journey (if I may so term it) to Lisbon, agreed to travel together. They accordingly furnished themselves with Foreign-office passports, signed, and issued indeed by Lord Palmerston himself, and, leaving London, arrived in Paris on Sunday last. Having required the usual *visé* of their passports by the French Police, Lord Henry Russell received on Tuesday a note from Earl Granville, requesting he would call upon him, with which request Lord Henry immediateiy complied. Earl Granville, the Ambassador, stated that Count Mole had that morning acquainted him, that neither Lord Henry Russell, nor his friend Captain Turner, would be permitted to proceed to Spain, he (Count Mole) having received (from Bayonne, I believe) an assurance that their object was to repair to the head-quarters of Don Carlos, for whom they had dispatches. Lord H Russell denied that such was their object, or that they had any such matter as dispatches in their possession, and at the instance of Earl Granville pledged his honour, for himself, to the truth of that disavowal, and would have done so equally for his friend Capt. Turner, but that he deemed it correct to have the consent of that gentleman to the proceeding. Leaving Earl Granville, Lord Henry returned to his hotel, and informed Capt. Turner of what had taken place between Earl Granville and himself. Captain Turner observed 'You might with great safety have pledged yourself that I have no dispatches or other documents to present to Don Carlos. The only papers I possess, except letters of credit on Bayonne and Madrid, are these two letters, to be used should we be stopped or arrested by the Carlists on our journey through Spain: and in order that your Lordship may be able to give to Earl Grenville on my account a pledge similar to that you gave on your own, I shall put them in the fire,' which he did accordingly. Lord H. returned to the embassy, and stated to Earl Granville that Capt. Turner was ready to give his word of honour, as had and did Lord Henry, that not only was it untrue that he (Captain Turner) had dispatches for Don Carlos, but that the only papers he possessed in France were the two letters of credit already mentioned, and that consequently he expected that the passport would be *visé* for Spain, and that he would, with his friend, be allowed to proceed on his journey. In this expectation he was, however, disappointed. Count Molé was inexorable, and Earl Granville declared that he could do nothing further in the affair than recommend that the passports he *visé*. In consequence of this declaration. Lord H. Russell and Capt. Turner applied to Mr. Edward Ellice and to Col. Caradoc, with a view to produce, through Earl Granville an alteration in the expressed resolve of Count Mole. After much negotiation, Lord Henry Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford, and brother of Lord J. Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, received his passport for Lisbon *via* Spain. That of Capt. Turner, R. N., was pesitively refused. Let me be correct. Even Lord Henry Russell,'s original Foreign Office passport, usually considered a *passe-partout*, was withheld by the French authorities, who delivered to him in lieu of it a passport of their own construction. With regard to the letters burnt by Capt. Turner, it would have been more conclusive if he had *shown* them to Lord Granville; and, now that he has destroyed them, he is without the means of proving to those who desire proof, that they were *not dispatches*.'—*Times December*. 30.

A meeting of the merchants and others interested in the East India and China Traders was held yesterday, to receive the Report of the Committee of the Association formed last year, to protect the interests of those concerned. The Committee submitted the expendiency of sending out a commercial agent, or Consul to Canton, with judicial functions, with the view of preventing the infraction of Chinese laws, and that all the power and servants of the East India Company should be withdrawn: that domiciles should be obtained at Canton for British merchants and their families. Lord Palmerston, letter addressed to the Committee, stated that the suggestion would meet the due consideration of his Majesty's Government.—*Sun January*, 4.

The occurrences of every day show that something must be done to improve our banking system—to regulate it on sounder principles—above all, to have the transactions of the Bank of England placed on such a footing that the slightest operations, or suspicion of them, shall not, now, in a moment derange the proceedings of the money market. The scarcity of stock on Thursday, and the necessity of purchasing it to make good engagements, sent up Consols to 91⅞; but then a rumour got out that the Bank had contemplated some proceeding regarding what Lord Castlereagh and Cobbett used to call the "Dead Weight," and down went Consols about 1½ per cent. And while the advance proceeded Exchequer Bills improved only a trifle; and when Consols declined so largely, the said bills remained almost immoveable.—*Globe, Jan.* 25.

The Government at Sandhurst is to be abolished.—*John Bull, Jan.* 16.

On Monday morning a hostile meeting took place in the Bois de Boulogne between two English officers, Major Andrews and Lieut. Barker, in consequence of an altercation on the subject of military tactics. At the third short, Major Addeews was mortally wounded in the brerst. One of the shots struck the arm of Mr. Gamboyne, Lieut. Barker's second.

The appointments of Superintendents of the Dockyards, consequent upon the recent promotion, are as follows:—Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral F. Warren; Devonport, Rear-Admiral J. Hayes; Woolwich, Capt. Sir J. Louis, Bart.; Chatham, W. P. Cumby, C. B.—The three sinecure appointments of Colonels of Marines, vacant by the promotion of Captains Skipsey, Irby, and Bourevie, will not be filled up, neither will, of course, the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Naval College (which establishment is to be abolished in March), vacant by Capt. Loring's promotion.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

We are put in possession of a statement respecting the Royal Family of these realms, of a singular and startling character, which under any circumstances, must excite universal interest. As public journalists, it is our duty to place the affair under the notice of our readers. This statement refers to the origin of the child, named Edwardina Kent, who was brought up with much mystery in Bath, under the auspices of the late Queen Caroline, when Princesss of Wales, Edwardina Kent was generally supposed to be the daughter of the Duke of Kent, whose name she bore, and who was her godfather. She was christened at Blackheath by the Dean of Windsor (the late Bishop of Salisbury), the then Princess of Wales and the Dowager Countess of Dartmouth being her godmothers. The statement to which we refer asserts that the Infant was the daughter of the then Princess of Wales—that she was born in Montague-house—and that she owed her existence to his late Majesty George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales, under circumstances of a some what violent nature, as attested by the oath of the Princess. The subject of this statement is said to be the lady of an Officer of his Majesty's Navy, now or very recently residing on the Continent. What could have induced the Princess of Wales to keep secret her maternity of the child, supposing that Edwardina Kent was her daughter, not only at the period of birth, but through the momentous career with which her life terminated we are at a loss to conceive. But assuming the correctness of the statement, it would throw some light on the extreme fondness manifested by George III. for that child; and might explain the allusion made by that Monarch in his letter to the Princess of Wales, bearing date, "Windsor Castle, 13th November, 1809," introduced by Lord Brougham on the occasion of Queen Caroline's trial. It is matter of record that George III. gave the lady in question permission to wear the Roval Arms, and to assume, by courtesy, the title of Lady Edwardina Kent.—*Constitutional Jany.* 12

SPAIN.—All the authorities, civil and military at Bilboa, as we learn from our correspondent at that place, have waited upon Col. Wylde and Cap. Lapidge, to express their deep and grateful sense of the great exertions made by them and the whole of the British officers and men of his Majesty's vessels, during this remarkable siege; and the inhabitants of all classes and the National Guards are constant and energetic in displaying their affection for their British friends. Espartero has written to the British Ambassador at Madrid, requesting him to apply to his government for permission for Colonel Wylde, his Britannic Majesty's commissioner, Captain Lapidge, commanding the *Ringdove*, Lieut. Le Hardy, commanding the *Saracen*, and all the officers of those two vessels, to accept the Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, as a testimonial of the Queen's high sense of their services. The petty officers and men are to have (if permitted) the Order of Isabella II, which is generally given to meritorious Spanish sailors and soldiers. Colonel Colquhoun, commanding the British Royal Artillery, and the officers under his command, are also recommended for the Order of Isabella the Catholic.—*January* 12.

THE LATE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AT LISBON.—Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Squadron at Lisbon:—"Lisbon, Nov. 10.—The Naval force in the Tagus now consists of the Hastings (flag ship), Cornwallis, Pembroke, Russell, Malabar, and Minden, with two 10-gun brigs (British), and three French line of battle ships, and one frigate, with a barque and brig. I assure you we have had some active work here very recently, in behalf of Donna Maria. The Admiral having received intelligence on the evening of the 6th inst. that the Portuguese National Guards, and other forces, intended to march down to Belem to intimidate the Queen, if not to proceed to other extremities, the Marines of the fleet were landed at nine o'clock, and formed across the road to intercept their pass. All the boats were moored close to the shore, and their guns pointed to the road. We remained during the night, the Marines with their bayonets fixed and muskets loaded. On the following morning, as we were again embarking the Marines, a messenger from the Ambassador came down with instructions to re-land, in consequence of some fresh information he had received. We were then again ranged up in the before-mentioned way, and remained so until half-past 10 o'clock, when we came off. The force landed was 500 British, and 400 French Marines. The Admiral Sir W. Gage, was on shore all night; some of the Queen's Lancers deserted her Majesty as we landed, and, just as the Admiral, with a party of Marines had ranged up, the three last in passing were ordered to stop, when one of them turned round on his horse and pulled the trigger of his pistol at the Admiral or one of the party; it snapped, and the Marines knocked him off his horse, and he is now a prisoner. All the principal individuals, partisans of the Queen, in this movement, have taken refuge on board the squadron. There are altogether 30 on board the Malabar alone."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

HOUSE OF LORDS ABOLITION MEETING, LAMBETH.—Although many hundreds of persons were present, and the rain fell in torrents, no vehicle was seen at the door of the Horns tavern save one hackney coach, and in reply to many inquiries if he was engaged, Jarvey sulkily exclaimed, "Vy dont's you know I'm vaiting for the chairman and vone of the members."—*Herald, Nov.* 30.

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